YES!
P & O
IS 10 YEARS OLD.
PURE & OLD.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,087—New Series. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, NOVEMBER, 5, 1900.

Milkmaid
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.
BRAND Milk

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY, 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1900.
* ORIENTAL	5284	J. F. Jephson	10th Nov.
M.L. EGYPT	7912	C. F. Preston	17th ,,
* PENINSULAR	5247	T. Leigh	24th ,,
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	1st Dec.
* ORIENTAL	5284	J. F. Jephson	8th ,,
M.L. PERSIA	8000	W. A. Wheler	15th ,,
* CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	22nd ,,
M.L. SOBRAON	7382	L. M. Wilmer	29th ,,
			1901.
* ORIENTAL	5284	J. F. Jephson	5th Jan.
M.L. VALETTA	5048	F. N. Tillard	12th ,,
* CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	19th ,,
M.L. EGYPT	7922	G. L. Langborne	26th ,,

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London. Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of Sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M., and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent. P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 3rd November, 1900.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	A. Fellner	4,119	1st Dec. 1900.
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,149	1st Jan., 1901.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600.	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150.

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID AND FIUME.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail
GISELA	F. Mosca	4,233	in Jan., 1901.
VINDOBONA	G. Klansberger	4,351	in Jan., 1901.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 960,	Rs. 575,
Available for 12 months	,, 1,060.	,, 625.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and those via KURRACHEE on the 23rd of each month.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about

A Primage of 10 per cent. is collected on all Passages.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 2nd Nov., 1900.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA or BRINDISI and VENICE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
S.S. Dco. BALDUINO	4,580	O. Canepa	15th Nov.
,, R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporito	15th Dec.

BOMBAY TO VENICE DIRECT.
CALLING AT ALEXANDRIA AND BRINDISI.

		Or about
S.S. ——		27th January, 1901.
S.S. ——		24th February, 1901.
S.S. ——		27th March, 1901.
S.S. ——		28th April, 1901.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	Single Tickets, 4 months.	Return Tickets, 6 months.	9 months.	12 months.	
1st Class	Rs. 550	Rs. 825	Rs. 935	Rs. 1,000	
2nd ,,	325	500	525	550	600
3rd ,,	150	..	..	—	..

A primage of 10 per cent. is collected on all passages.

Passengers have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice, or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port, resuming it by subsequent steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

S.S. HORMIDA, Tons 3,000, from BOMBAY to HONGKONG calling at Singapore, on the 17th November, 1900.

F. BALDOVINO, Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
SYDNEY	4,232	Aubert	22nd Nov., 1900.
ANNAM	6,208	Poydenot	20th Dec., 1900.
OCEANIEN	4,259	X	17th Jan. 1901.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S.S. "OCEANIEN," 4,259 tons, Captain ..... to sail on or about the 15th Nov. 1900.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 67, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S.S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 9th November, at 2 p.m., or later on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR COAST AND KARACHI.

S.S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 6th November, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porbundar, and Cutch Mandvie, (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF

S.S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, at 10 a.m., on the 8th November, calling at Kurrachee, Jask, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Bussen, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, AND LAMU.

S.S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 27th November.

FOR KARACHI, SEYCHELLES, MOMBASA, AND ZANZIBAR.

S.S. "SCINDIA," 2,729 tons, on or about 9th November.

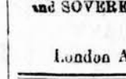
FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "PATNA," 1,820 tons, on or about 10th November.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 3rd November, 1900.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.



PASSAGES engaged and best available Berths secured at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O. and all other Steamers, FREE OF CHARGE for COMMISSION.

LATEST LIST of SAILINGS, Fares and full information furnished by return of post on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers Travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

EVERY ASSISTANCE rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY,

GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
TEA PLANTERS, RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, booked at reduced rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines sent FREE on Application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFT and SOVEREIGNS at current rates

London Agents: GRINDLAY & CO

KEMP & COMPANY'S INFANTS' FOOD.
KEMP & COMPANY'S INFANTS' FOOD.
KEMP & COMPANY'S INFANTS' FOOD.

Best for Infants.

KEMP & COMPANY'S INFANTS' FOOD.
KEMP & COMPANY'S INFANTS' FOOD.
KEMP & COMPANY'S INFANTS' FOOD.

Best for Invalids.

KEMP & COMPANY'S INFANTS' FOOD.
KEMP & COMPANY'S INFANTS' FOOD.
KEMP & COMPANY'S INFANTS' FOOD.

Used by the Medical Profession.

KEMP & COMPANY'S INFANTS' FOOD.
KEMP & COMPANY'S INFANTS' FOOD.
KEMP & COMPANY'S INFANTS' FOOD.

Free from Starch.

KEMP & COMPANY'S INFANTS' FOOD.
KEMP & COMPANY'S INFANTS' FOOD.
KEMP & COMPANY'S INFANTS' FOOD.

Best for Infants.

KEMP & COMPANY'S INFANTS' FOOD.
KEMP & COMPANY'S INFANTS' FOOD.
KEMP & COMPANY'S INFANTS' FOOD.

Most Economical.

KEMP & COMPANY'S INFANTS' FOOD.
KEMP & COMPANY'S INFANTS' FOOD.
KEMP & COMPANY'S INFANTS' FOOD.

Used by the Medical Profession.

KEMP & COMPANY'S INFANTS' FOOD.
KEMP & COMPANY'S INFANTS' FOOD.
KEMP & COMPANY'S INFANTS' FOOD.
KEMP & COMPANY'S INFANTS' FOOD.

In Tins, Re. 1-0 and 1-12 each.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,

HOUSEHOLD REQUIREMENTS

SUPERIOR DAMASK TABLE LINEN
FROM THE BELFAST LINEN COMPANY.

A SPLENDID SELECTION
IN NEW AND ELEGANT DESIGNS OF

GLASS AND CHINA WARE.

Breakfast and Dinner Services, Toilet Sets, Desert Sets, Chamber Services.
TREACHER & CO.'S STANDARD GLASSWARE.
WEDGWOOD, HARLEQUIN, AND EGG WARE.

LAMPS
BY HINKS AND COMPANY.
A LARGE SELECTION OF TABLE AND HANGING LAMPS IN NEW DESIGNS.
LAMPS AND LANTERNS FOR KITCHENS AND OTHER USES.

CUTLERY AND HARDWARE.
THE CELEBRATED "CAVENDISH" CUTLERY IN IVORY AND "L'AFRICAINE" IVORY HANDLES, POCKET KNIVES, SCISSORS AND CUTLERY OF ALL KINDS.

ELECTRO-PLATED WARE
From the best London and Sheffield Houses, and of Guaranteed Quality.
ELECTRO-PLATED SPOONS AND FORKS,
AND EVERY REQUISITE FOR
TABLE USE.

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

ASTHMA! ASTHMA!!

The Magic Remedy for Asthma. Paroxysms subsided in a very short time by

NEMESIS' ASTHMA SEDATIVE.

Price Rs. 2-8 per bottle.

F. S. MADON AND CO., BOMBAY.

FRENCH STORES.

TRUFFLED SAUSAGES.	MUSHROOMS DE PARIS.
CHOUCROUTE GARNI.	MACEDOINE DE LEGUMES.
ANCHOVIES IN OIL.	PETITS POIS, EXTRA Quality
THOU IN OIL.	ASPARAGUS POINTES.
ROYANS A LA BORDELAISE.	TRUFFES DU PERIGORD.
PATE DE FOIES GRAS.	TRUFFES PIECES FOR COOKING.
PREPARED FRENCH MUSTARD.	COCKS COMBS.
FRENCH SAUCES.	GUENELLES GARNITURE FINANCIER.
ASPARAGUS EXTRA FINE.	

SPANISH AND FRENCH OLIVES.

BEST YORK HAMS, boiled in cut ..... Rs. 2-8 Per lb.
BEST WILTSHIRE BACON, in flitch ..... Rs. 1-0 Per lb.

The above Stores, &c., guaranteed the best obtainable in the Home and Continental Houses.

FELICE CORNAGLIA,

IMPORTER OF

HIGH CLASS STORES,

83, MEDOWS STREET, FORT.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE: 11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY

SEE REPORT AND OPINIONS OF THE PRESS AS TO THE REMARKABLE PROGRESS MADE BY THE COMPANY.

ENDOWMENT NON-FORFEITABLE POLICY

FOR Rs. 3,000.

PAYABLE AT AGE 60 OR AT DEATH IF PREVIOUS, WITH PROFITS.

If, at any time, the assured under this plan should desire to cease paying any more premiums, he can obtain a paid-up Policy for such a proportion of the original sum assured as the number of premiums paid bears to the number agreed upon. Thus a gentleman who had assured at age 30 for a Policy of Rs. 3,000 payable at age 60 or at Death, if previous, after 5 years' payments, would be entitled to a Free paid-up Policy or Rs. 500 free of future payments.

MONTHLY PREMIUM.	
At age 20,	Rs. 6-9-0
At age 25,	Rs. 7-8-0
At age 30,	Rs. 8-14-0
At age 35,	Rs. 10-13-0
At age 40,	Rs. 13-12-0
At age 45,	Rs. 18-10-0

DISTINCTIVE FEATURES.

Absolute Security.
* Funds invested in Government Securities and in accordance with the Indian Trust Act.
* Policy holders can appoint their own Directors.
90 per cent. of Profits to Participating Policy holders.
Policies simple in form, worldwide and indisputable.
Lapsed policies revived without fine.
Liberal Surrender Values. 40 per cent. of the Tabular premiums paid.
Loans to Policy holders at 6 per cent. interest.
Guaranteed 5 per cent. Investment Policies. Life and Endowments.
Immediate payment of Claims.
Non-forfeitable though Suicide.
Medical fees and stamps on Policies are payable by the Company.
* The Empire of India is the only Company that offers these guarantees of Security.

The sum Assured is PAYABLE IN FULL should death occur even immediately after payment of the first premium.

GUARANTEE INSURANCE.—This Company issues Guaranteed Policies in situations of trust and responsibility. It is specially authorized to guarantee the employes of the post Office.

Proposal Forms and full Particulars may be obtained from any local Agent in India or from

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

CYCLING SEASON, 1900.

FREE WHEEL ROYAL ENFIELD BICYCLES

riding with the Jehul Free Wheel Gear and Jehul Free Wheel Brake can be obtained by the use of the Enfield Free Wheel Bicycles.

men will find that long-distance riding can be performed on these magnificent Bicycles with less exhaustion.

Enfields are types of Bicycles that have been popular with the Public for many years past.

is a name that has been associated with the soundest work possible, and their

are built with the best material, and with the utmost care to secure a continuity of the great reputation the Manufactures have steadily acquired.

Cash Quotations and Quotations for Extended Payments on Application to

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LIMITED,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE

CYCLE COMPONENTS MANUFACTURING CO., LIMITED.

MESSRS. MARCKS & CO., LTD., have received a few samples of Bicycles manufactured by the Cycle Components Manufacturing Co., Ltd. These Machines contain many Patented and Registered parts in universal demand, the whole being designed on mechanical lines and finished in a style to make them desirable Bicycles.

Gent's Model GCC, 26-in. frame, fitted with Dunlop 1900 Pneumatic Tyres	Cash Rs.	230;	Credit Rs.	255
Gent's Model AM/C, 26-in. frame, fitted with Dunlop 1900 Pneumatic Tyres	,,	260	,,	290
Gent's GCC Model, Gold lined, Extra fittings, 26-in. frame, fitted with Dunlop 1900 Pneumatic Tyres.	,,	300	,,	330
Lady's Model AM/C, 23-in. frame, fitted with Dunlop 1900 Pneumatic Tyres	,,	285	,,	315
Lady's Model BM/C	,,	230	,,	255

MARCKS & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE LATEST ADDITION TO THE "BAHADUR"

CATALOGUE.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS"

BRAND.

THE "BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS"

[Brand is the latest addition to our List. They are packed in

Boxes of 100, each Cigar being Ringed with a "BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," Ring

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS" Extra large 5 inches, Rs. 37-8.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 1, 4½ in., Rs. 31-6.	"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 3, 3¾ in., Rs. 27-8.
"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 2, 4 in., Rs. 29-0.	"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 4, 3 in., Rs. 24-0.

PACKED in BOXES of 50, at an extra charge of Re. 1 Per 1,000.

PACKED in BOXES of 25, at an extra charge of Rs. 2 Per 1,000

ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,

MADRAS AND LONDON.

BECK & CO.'S KAISER BREWERY

KEY MARK PILSENER BEER.

LIGHT, PURE, WHOLESOME.

NONE GENUINE EXCEPT WHEN THE LABLES BEAR THE WORDS

KAISER BREWERY, BECK & CO.

HADENFELDT AND CO., CALCUTTA
SOLE AGENTS AND IMPORTERS IN INDIA.

WHOLSALE AGENTS:— H. J. RUSTOMJEE & CO.
KARACHI AND BOMBAY.

TO BE HAD OF ALL WINE AND SPIRIT DEALERS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

THE LIMITED POWER of ATTORNEY granted by us to HUSSEINALI ALLIBHOY is withdrawn.

J. H. ELLIOTT & CO., LD.

Bombay, November 3rd, 1900.

ST. ANDREW'S DINNER.

A DINNER will take place on the evening of 30th November and all SCOTSMEN wishing to subscribe are requested to send their names to the Secretaries as soon as possible.

GEORGE MILLER,
G. J. MCKENZIE,
Hony. Secretaries, care of Bombay Club.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the UNDERSIGNED has been APPOINTED the Agent in Bombay, vice Mr. F. HEYER deceased, for the German East Africa Line of Steamers, from the 2nd day of November, 1900, and that he has taken charge of the affairs of that line from that date.—Dated 3rd November, 1900.

A. STRANDES,
Apollo House, Apollo Street.

1 SINGLE POLE TENT, double wall, 20 feet square inside. Bought from Futtehgurh in 1894. Very little used. In good order with carpet, ropes, &c. Very light for its size, Rs. 300.

2 Swiss Cottage, Jabbulpur, 1890, 13 by 13. In perfect order, Rs. 375.

The above will be delivered in Bombay.

Apply to
A. LUCAS, I. C. S.,
Ahmednagar.

NOTICE

IS hereby given that an AUCTION SALE of Timber will take place, commencing from the 3rd December 1900, at the Haliyal Depot of the North Kanara District, 7 miles from Alnavar Station on the S. M. Railway.

2. The probable quantity of timber that will be put up for sale is as follows :—

TEAK.....16,500 tons of 50 cubic feet each.
BLACKWOOD... 200 tons.
JUNGLEWOOD... 300 tons.

3. The timber will be arranged in lots, and put up to auction at an upset moderate price.

4. 25 per cent. of the purchase-money must be paid at the time of sale.

5. Further information will be given at the time of sale.

H. MURRAY,
Divisional Forest Officer, N. D. Kanara.
Divisional Forest Office, N. D. Kanara, Camp Belgaum, 4th September, 1900.

THOS. COOK AND SON,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed.

LOANS and OVERDRAFTS granted against approved security.

DRAFTS issued. TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS effected. PERIODICAL REMITTANCES made.

STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold. INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected.

LIFE, FIRE, and ACCIDENT ASSURANCES effected and PREMIUMS paid.

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO,

TOOTH-ACHE
NO MORE!!!
NEMESIS' DENTICLINE.
Gives instantaneous relief,
Price ans. 12 per bottle.

F. S. MADON & Co :
170, SHAIKH MEMON STREET, BOMBAY.

"NEUBERG'S CHEROOTS."
NEW SHIPMENT OF
TRICHINOPOLY
CIGARS & CHEROOTS.

"Well rolled and well flavoured they bear off the palm,
They soothe leisure moments and anger disarm,
From the crown of your hat to the soles of your boots
You feel that there's virtue in Neuberg's Cheroots."

Respectful attention is requested to present Stocks which are simply *unapproachable* as regards QUALITY and CONDITION.

Parcels for Friends at Home made up on Shortest possible Notice.

SPECIAL REGARD FOR DUTIABLE WEIGHTS!!

FLOR DE JAVAS,
Not to be confounded with so-called JAVAS obtaining elsewhere. These are the ONLY ORIGINAL JAVAS.

FREE DRAUGHT,
SPLENDID CONDITION,
PUREST TOBACCO.

"TORPEDO SPECIALS,"
"PLANTERS,"
"GYMKHANAS,"
"KAISERS,"
"GOLCONDAS, BAHADURS,"
"U. S. REEDS,"
And all the present leading Indian Brands

FOREIGN CIGARS.
"SPOTTED CABANAS,"
The Genuine Article. Very Choice.

REAL BURMAH CHEROOTS.
Direct from Burmah.
Very finest obtainable.

NEUBERG'S "CONDITIONERS"
for the
MONSOON,
Keeps Cigars, Cigarettes and Tobaccos in perfect condition.

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY

NEWSPAPER SUPPLY AGENCY,
15, BANK STREET.
THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES
THE
BOMBAY DAILY PAPERS
FOR PERUSAL IN THE
MORNING AND NOON
AT MODERATE MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTION,
ALSO
HOME-PAPERS AND MAGAZINES.
Mofussil Residents are also supplied with Papers.
FOR TERMS APPLY TO
VINCENT AND COMPANY.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re 1, each succeeding line, As 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

FOR PRESENTATION.—Silver mounted PHOTO FRAMES. English-made, Solid Sterling Silver Mounts in Artistic Chased and open work designs, a dozen patterns to choose from. Cabinet size, Rs. 15 to 25. Carte de Visite, Rs. 8 to 12.—MARCKS AND CO., LD., Bombay and Poona.

EK-DAM? RINGWORM SPECIFIC.—The only Remedy known which cures Ringworm or Dhobies' Itch in one application. Per bottle, Ans. 12. Prepared only by THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

SUN PROOF HELMETS.—Light Weight Cork Shikar Helmets. Ellwood Best Quality. Polo Pith Helmets. New soft Felt Hats, Wide Brims—ASQUITH and LORD, Opposite Clock Tower.

YOU will find DRESSES WASHED and DYED just like new at DESAI and Co., No. 37, Bombay and Chandanwady High School, opposite the old shop. Look on the board DESAI and Co., only.

LARGE FLAT TO LET, at Apollo Chambers, Apollo Bunder. Apply to the MANAGER, Apollo Hotel.

LOVELY ORANGE PEKOE TEAS.—Our this Season Spring Crop Orange Pekoe Teas, are unsurpassable both in quality and flavour. Prices in 1 lb. Tins; Flowery Orange Pekoe at Rs. 1-4, Extra Fine Orange Pekoe at Rs. 1-4, and unassorted Orange Pekoe at Rs. 1-2 per lb. Two Annas less per lb. for large purchases.—MORTON, MAJU and Co., Agents, The Bombay Tea Association, Ld., Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

£2,200,000 POLICIES were issued by the STANDARD in 1899 being the largest amount in the History of the Company.—Apply STANDARD LIFE OFFICE, Bombay and Madras.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great Poets by W. E. H. PRICE. Re 1, Postage Annas 4. To be had at this Office

ENLARGEMENTS up to LIFE SIZE made in Various styles, with high class finish, without losing tone, likeness, and character, by RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS, Photographers by Royal Warrant to H I M the Queen Empress of India, Bombay and Secunderabad.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates, Special terms for large contracts. Apply to The Manager "Bombay Gazette," Steam Press.

FINE MECHANICAL WORK in all branches undertaken by
THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC COMPANY,
9, Medows Street, Bombay.

FORMS of POWER OF ATTORNEY, Neatly printed, Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

FURNITURE.—Messrs. AHMED DEWJI and BROTHERS respectfully invite the Public to inspect their SHOW-ROOM in Chukla Street.

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MESSRS. OLIVER & Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants, Clerks, Peons, &c., and Nurses, &c., of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants. Patronized by the Officers of the Services (Army and Navy) as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels. Especially First Class Portuguese and Mahomedan Servants, for whom we guarantee and hold ourselves responsible. Highest reference given if required. Fee Rs. 2 each servant. No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. N. B.—Beware of the so-called Registry Offices.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly edition.—Issued on Thursday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3 to Subscribers in Bombay Rs. 12 to the Mofussil, postage extra.

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THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers.—In India and the East, consults the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price, 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus

100 RUPEES PRIZE.—Open to every body, nothing to pay. Apply for terms to The SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., 6 Church Gate Street, Bombay.

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OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders &c. Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage, English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year including Postage.

PLEASE NOTE.—Specifics for Hydrocele and Asthma: immediate relief; permanent cure assured or the price each Rs. 5 refunded even in most obstinate cases. Many cases promptly and successfully cured. Try once only. SPEEDY CURE for DIABETES unsuccessful when all other remedies fail to produce the slightest effect. Safe and sure. Per bottle Rs. 3. "FAKEER FRIEND"—a safe and reliable remedy for all female disorders and irregularities. Per bottle Rs. 3. Correspondence always treated strictly private. Apply to MANAGER (B.), V. C. Works, Ranaghat, Bengal.

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	Gold. Rs.	Silver Rs.	Steel & Nickel Rs.
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With Single Temple	50	24	12
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SPECTACLES AND FOLDERS FITTED WITH MARCKS AND CO'S.

Finest quality PEBBLES at a REDUCTION of Rs. 5 on above Prices for Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 for Steel.

Our new "Movilete" Frame which has gained universal admiration

THROUGHOUT INDIA IS WORTH INSPECTING.

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Gold.	Silver.	Nickel.	Steel.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
60	25	12	5

NOTICE.

SPECIAL ATTENTION is given to all REPAIRS which are executed with the greatest precision and least possible delay. Oculist's prescriptions CAREFULLY PREPARED.

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Being a Reprint of two Letters to the "Bombay Gazette."
And a Lecture by
BEAUCLERK
Price 8 Annas.
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay.
Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta
Messrs. HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 5th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, valuable and handsome teak and blackwood household furniture, consisting of telescopic dining table, Ratnagiri made dining chairs, mirror side board, screen, drawing-room large size mirror, cabinets, China table ornaments and vases, pictures, iron bedstead, chest of drawers, almirah, large size fire-proof safe on stand, old gun and swords, iron soda bottle stand, harness, Lady's and Gent's saddles, wearing apparel, invalid chair, etc., the property of the late GRATTAN GEARY, Esq.

The property is on view.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 5th instant, at 2 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods, and the following:—

Furniture, such as cupboards, tables, chairs, writing, dressing and wash-hand tables, book and hat stands, etc.,
1 Paris-made large organ, with 8 rollers playing 15 tunes,
1 Chubb's patent safe on stand with duplicate keys,
1 half brake horse power oil engine, by R. A. Lee.
On account of the concerned ex. s.s. Dalmatia.
A. E. 1263-70—3 cases Zephyr and Muslin.
" 1271-74—4 cases Fancies, print muslin, spots, checks and stripes.

AT 2 P. M.

A few lady's and gent's pneumatic bicycles.
2 new "victoria" gent's bicycles.
1 light and strong victoria with lamps, in good order.
1 circular double seated brougham.
1 second-hand office shigram,
1 light dog-cart.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

BONA FIDE SALE.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 6th inst, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Fyedjee Building (top floor), Carnac Road, opposite the Goculdas Hospital, the handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, glassware, Standard Indian square piano by Schiedmayer and Soehne Stuttgart in good order, Rosse organ pictures, table ornaments, lamps, etc., the property of the late E. D. SALE, Esq.

Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF BENTWOOD FURNITURE, VARIETY OF LAMPS, LARGE SIZE MUSICAL BOXES, BOHEMIAN AND MAJOLICA WARE, ETC.

On WEDNESDAY, the 7th, and FRIDAY, the 9th instant, at 2 p.m. each day, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Watson's Building, Church Gate Street, Fort, by order of the concerned, a large consignment of bentwood furniture, in great variety, by Jacob Joseph Cohen and other manufacturers, bronze and majolica table hanging and standing lamps, large size musical boxes on stands, playing Hindoostani play tunes, theatre variety, rich Bohemian and majolica vase in variety, dressed pictures, best plateware suitable for hotels, clocks and timepieces, etc.

Catalogues are published and the goods are on view.

SALE OF A DWELLING HOUSE ON THE MAHALUXMI STATION ROAD, OPPOSITE THE RAILWAY STATION.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General as administrator of the estate of the late Narotumdas Candass, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on SATURDAY, the 17th instant, at 4 p.m., on the premises, the undermentioned property, viz:—

All that piece of leasehold land with the messuage or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate at Mahaluxmi Station Road, near Dhobie Ghat or Haines Road, in the Registration Sub-district and Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 22 square yards, equivalent to half a kuthee or thereabouts, and assessed by the Municipality under Street No. 48 L L and Ward No. 48 (39), and bounded on the north by the property of Asbai, on the south by the property of Haroon Mahomed, on the west by the B. B. and C. I. Railway Road, leading to Mahaluxmi Station or Haines Road, and on the east by the ground of the said Haroon Mahomed.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to the Undersigned.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY SITUATE AT KHETWADY BACK ROAD, OUTSIDE THE FORT OF BOMBAY.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 21st instant, at 4-30 p.m., sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the mortgagees and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Mr. Sorabji Dhunjibhoy Powvalla, the following property, under the power of sale reserved to the mortgagees by an Indenture of mortgage dated the 3rd day of May, 1899:—

All that piece or parcel of land containing by admeasurement 2,715 square yards or thereabouts, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 155 new Nos. 1360 and 13, old Survey No. and new Survey No. together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under ward Nos. 2140 and 2143, and Street No. 87 (1), (2), and (3) and all which premises are situated at and on the north side of Khetwady Back Road at Bombay, in the registration Sub-District of Bombay, and are bounded on or towards the east by the property of Khemraj Shrikrishna, on or towards the west by the property of Arab Abdul Aziz, on or towards the north partly by the property of Goolbai, widow of Mandlekar Sorabjee Powvalla, and partly by the property of Jehangirjee Dadabhoy Khumbatta, and on or towards the south by the said Khetwady Back Road and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the mortgagor and his tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Mr. Kharsedji D. Sheroff, Attorney to the Mortgagees, at his office, No. 13, Hornby Road, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 5th November, 1900.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

WEEKLY SALE.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will, on WEDNESDAY the 7th instant, at 2 p.m. sell by Public Auction at their sales Rooms the following :—

11 cases Japanese panels.
1 case Japanese spindles.
1 case 50 rolls wall paper.
10 cases each 2 cans × 5 lb. carbolineum.
10 " 10 cans × 1 gl.
1 case Day and Martin's harness composition and harness polish.
2 cases Courtnay and Co.'s Worcestershire sauce.
One lot about 100 mirrors: framed.
6 rolls leather belting 2 1-2" each 30 to 76 lbs.
3 rolls " 5,
40 boxes maccaroni.
6 perambulators.
1 English secondhand upright piano by Royal Pianoforte Co. of London.
2 English iron safes by S. F. Turner 21" 26".
2 English iron safes by the Midland Safe Co. 31" 36".

SALE OF ENGLISH JEWELLERY, CARPETS, RUGS, ETC.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will, on SATURDAY, the 10th instant, at 2 p.m., sell by Public Auction at their sales Rooms on account and at the risk of the concerned—

A consignment of English gold gilt jewellery comprising bracelets, necklaces, chains, brouches, rings, watch chains, and such other useful and presentation articles.

A lot of carpets and rugs of various designs and sizes.

All the articles will be sold singly to suit the convenience of the purchasers.

Will be on view three days before the day of sale.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Bombay, 5th November, 1900. Auctioneers.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

BONA-FIDE SALE,

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 5th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Mount Pleasant Road, Malabar Hill, the very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French-polished household furniture of the latest design made to order by Wimbridge and John Roberts, one fine-grate mahogany full size slate billiard table by John Roberts with balls, cues, lamps, &c., complete, rich glassware by Treacher & Co., best porcelain ware, Massenger's and Ditmar's table lamps, handsome table ornaments and flower vases, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., &c., the property of JOHN C. ANDERSON, Esq., Barrister-at-law.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

N. B.—The plants will be sold on the same day at 7. a.m.

Property of another gentleman—

1 bay waler mare 5 years, 14-1, broken to saddle; also single and double harness. Fast, quiet, no vice.

On SATURDAY, the 10th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Admiralty House, Mazagon, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood plain and carved French-polished household furniture, best plateware, rich crockery and glassware, one handsome mahogany Grand square piano by Rose and Co., handsome marble clocks, very old China and Japanese vases and bronze ornaments, also handsome light Singapore camp furniture, large fish bowl with fish, first-rate pictures and photographs, rich table ornaments, a collection of valuable books, one handsome strong victoria, in good order, one bay Arab horse, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., the property of CAPTAIN W. NEWELL, Superintendent, P. and O. Company's Dockyard.

Catalogues will be published, and the property is on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SUNDAY, the 18th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at 3rd Victoria Cross Road, Byculla, the very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood plain and carved household furniture of the latest design by Roberts and others, rich glass and crockery ware, best plated ware, one Mahogany square piano by Soundy and Co., rich Japanese and China flower vases and table ornaments, Hinks and Ditmar's table and hanging lamps, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., &c. The property of D J REUBEN, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 5th November, 1900.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & COMPANY.
No. 4. FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF MATERIALS OF BUILDING AT UMERKHARI 1ST ROW.

Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the City Bombay, Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON & Co. will sell for removal, by Public Auction, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 5th November, 1900, at 4 p.m., on the premises, the whole of the materials of the house No. 2, Umerkhari 1st Row.

MEHRJEE JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 5th November, 1900.

NEW SILK TIES.—Latest Styles. Wide End Silk Scarfs, from Rs. 2-8. Smart Silk Ties for Bows, Re 1-8 Made up Fancy Silk Bows, Re 1-8. Rich Silk Scarfs for Sailor Knots, Re 1-0. Hunting or Riding Scarves, from Re 1-12—ASQUITH & LORD, opposite Clock Tower.

BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL.....£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£562,5000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.....£562,500

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, KURRACHEE COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms :—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Manager.
23, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £330,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Lahore, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Umritsar, Kandy, Newera Eliya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—CALCUTTA.
BRANCHES:—BOMBAY, KARACHI, LAHORE LONDON, MADRAS, RANGOON AND RAWAL PINDEE.
SUB-BRANCHES:—MURREE, (April to October) and AMRITSAR.
DEPOSIT AGENCIES:—
Messrs. SINCLAIR MURRAY & Co.—Narayanguni.
Messrs. SCHRODER SMIDT & Co.—Digha Ghat, Dinapur, Patna
Mr. GILBERT FINLAYSON—Sewan, Bankipore & Chapra
H. FREDERICHSON, Esq.—Raj Nandgaon (Raipur, C. P).
Messrs. LALLA GUNGARAM CHOONILALL.—Mhow.
MOOCHOOL SHAH, Esq.—Poona.
MANIBHAI JEYSINGBHAI HATHEESING, Esq.—Ahmedabad.
Messrs. CHUNIBHAI DAYABHAI VAKILNAH & Co.—Surat

CAPITAL PAID UP—RS. 40,00,000.

RATES OF INTEREST allowed are as under—
STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittances 4 per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS:—
9 to 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.
2 years at 5½ per cent. per annum.
3 years at 6 per cent. per annum.

The Bank will also at the Head Office or at any of the Branches in India, transfer sums for DEPOSIT in London, carrying interest from date of transfer in India.

Special Rates are given for SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS. At present they are—
For 2 and 3 months, at 4 per cent. per annum.
Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received into the Bank's PRUDENTIAL FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.
Cheques, Bills, Hundies and Currency Notes of any Circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above INTEREST DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 2 per cent. per annum upon the daily balances.

Apply for RULES to HEAD OFFICE or BRANCHES.

By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.
Oriental Buildings, Bombay, 1st May, 1901.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund.....$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund.....$ 20,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

SIR THOMAS JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*
London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.,
LONDON COMMITTEE:
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
G. E. NOBLE, Esq., 34 Inverness Terrace, Bayswater, W.
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K.C.M.G. } Managers.
JOHN WALTER, Esq. }
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

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BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. B. THOMSON,
Agent
47, Church Gate Street, Bombay

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... Yens 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... " 18,000,000
RESERVE FUND..... " 8,000,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York San Francisco, Hawaii, Shanghai, Hongkong, and Tientsin.
BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK
The UNION BANK of LONDON, AND THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.
BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Manager,
Alliance Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

INSURANCES.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1897.
£ 13,558,989 Stg.
LIFE ASSURANCE WITH ABSOLUTE SECURITY.
AT MODERATE RATES.

Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death only.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 55 or Death if it occurs sooner.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 60 or Death if it occurs sooner.	
Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
25	11 8 0	25	15 7 0	25	13 13 0
30	12 12 0	30	18 6 0	30	16 0 0
35	14 3 0	35	22 13 0	35	19 1 0
40	16 1 0	40	30 1 0	40	23 10 0

Rates for other ages and under other systems will be supplied on application.
NON-FORFEITURE POLICIES—LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUES.
AGENTS:—
EWART LATHAM & CO.,
FLEMING SHAW & CO.,
BOMBAY.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIA GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromission and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to
R. PATERSON BROWN,
Secretary.

GRESHAM LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, LIMITED.

ASSETS EXCEED.....Rs. 11,05,82,460
ANNUAL INCOME EXCEEDS...Rs. 1,92,58,425

This Old Established Society grants Policies with Capitalised Profits at the following LOW RATES of premiums:—

Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death only.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable a Death, 20 limited payments.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 55 or Death if it occurs sooner.	
Age next Birthday.	Yearly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Yearly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Yearly premium
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
25	143 1 0	25	197 8 0	25	198 7 0
30	156 6 0	30	209 8 0	30	232 10 0
35	173 11 0	35	224 10 0	35	289 0 0
40	195 9 0	40	242 15 0	40	384 15 0

Rates for other ages and under other systems will be supplied on application.

Intending insurers are invited to apply for the Society's new Prospectus before Assuring elsewhere.

Applications for Agencies from Gentlemen of influence throughout the country will receive every attention.

CHIEF AGENTS:—
CROFT, MODY & CO.,
19 BANK STREET BOMBAY.

BABY CHAIRS.

Patent, Adjustable, Cane and Wood.

Also Utility Tables, for Hospitals and Sick Rooms.

John Roberts & Co. Ltd.
BOMBAY.

A BOON TO MEN & WOMEN.

ATANK-NIGRAH PILLS.—A successful remedy, based on most advanced and modern researches in the Ayurved, or Native Medical Science, for nervous diseases and physical debility, premature exhaustion and loss to vital energy with other allied affections.

A Pamphlet, containing Testimonials from Europeans, will be sent free of charge on application.

To be had of VAIDYA SHASTRI MANISHANKAR GOVINDJI, Atank Nigrah Pharmacy, KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN'S BAZAAR.

FOR SALE.

ONE New English built C. Under Spring Canoe LANDAU with patent-self acting hood and with patent foot-brake.

One English built LANDAULETTE by Windover.

English built Secondhand LANDAUS, VICTORIAS and BROUGHAMS by well known makers.

HOUSE FURNISHED with latest style neat furniture.

Furniture of the latest designs FOR SALE or HIRE, and also made to order.

Apply to
CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co

WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.

SPECIFICS for Hydrocele and Elephantiasis guaranteed to cure this disease radically by using this medicine externally. Price Rs. 2-8 per bottle. Apply to

Dr. S. GHOSHAL, SPECIALIST,
No. 85, Bechoo Chattarjee's Street, Calcutta.

ATKINSON'S
EAU
DE
COLOGNE
THE FINEST ENGLISH MAKE.
More Fragrant; More Lasting; and very much more refreshing than all others.
USE ATKINSON'S ONLY
AND BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.
Only genuine with "WHITE ROSE" Trade Mark
Of all Dealers & of the Manufacturers—
J. & E. ATKINSON, Limited
24, Old Bond Street, London

RECEIVED MUSICAL MILK JUGS and TABLE FLOWER VASES, which play 1 and 2 Airs, Rs. 14, Rs. 25 and Rs. 30 each.—STEFFENAUER and Co. Fort, Bombay.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

NOTICE.

THE Finest DEVONSHIRE CIDER Exported to India is HARPERS "DART" BRAND, Gold Capsule.

Per Case of 3 Dozen.....Qts. Rs. 26 4
Do. of 5 Dozen.....Pts. Rs. 33 12

AGENTS:
B. SMYTH & CO., LIMITED,
2, ESPLANADE, BOMBAY.

HUNTLY BLEND
A good wholesome Whisky
at a Moderate Price.
Of all Dealers, or of
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., LD., BOMBAY,
SOLE AGENTS.

CROFT, MODY & Co.,
SOLE AGENTS
For CROFT & Co.'s (OPORTO)
CELEBRATED WINES.
CROFT'S PARTICULAR,
Rs. 120 per dozen.
CROFT'S TAWNY OLD PORT,
Rs. 48 per dozen.
CROFT'S WHITE PORT,
Rs. 52

NOTICES.

BENGAL-NAGPUR RAILWAY.

EAST COAST SECTION.

RESUMPTION OF THROUGH BOOKING.

ON and from the 3rd NOVEMBER, 1900, unrestricted through BOOKING of all descriptions of COACHING and GOODS TRAFFIC will be resumed, as the Breaches on the Line between KHARGPUR and BALASORE will have then been repaired.

A. E. P. GRAVES,
Traffic Manager.

Calcutta, 13, Garden Reach Road, 1st November, 1900.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

NOTICE.

THE TRUSTEES for the Improvement of the City of Bombay are prepared to receive APPLICATIONS for the LEASE of the BUILDING SITES on the WODEHOUSE ROAD PLOT.

2. A plan of the sites showing also the rates of rent fixed by the Board can be seen on application at the office of the Engineer of the Trust, Albert Buildings.

By Order,
W. N. SHILSTONE,
Secretary.

Office of the Improvement Trust, Albert Buildings, Hornby Road,
Bombay 1st October, 1900.

THE WESTREN INDIA TYPEWRITING COMPANY,

No. 57, ESPLANADE ROAD,
OPPOSITE THE BOMBAY CLUB.

A SCHOOL of TYPEWRITING and SHORTHAND has been OPENED by the above Company, which provides unequalled facilities to students for rapidly acquiring a thoroughly practical knowledge within three months. Special arrangements have been made to give INDIVIDUAL INSTRUCTIONS at any time during the course of the day, to the Pupils' entire SATISFACTION. CERTIFICATES of Proficiency are guaranteed and Students are recommended for EMPLOYMENT.

COPYING WORK of all kinds done on Special Terms.

TYPEWRITERS and ACCESSORIES supplied and REPAIRS promptly executed.

TERMS on Application :

TO THE MANAGER.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms :—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons, and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer

J. GHOSE AND SONS,

BOOK COLLECTORS OF CALCUTTA,

Temporary Address : Khandwa.

TO BE SHORTLY PUBLISHED.

1. RAJA OF SATARA DETHRONED, with all the Papers on the case and the Impeachment of Colonel C. Ovans, Rs. 3-8.
2. MY THOUGHTS : Religious, Social and Moral. In seven languages. Under the patronage of H. H. the Rao of Cutch, G.C.I.E. Free Distribution.
3. SHELLEY'S SPIRITUAL PHILOSOPHY, Rs. 2-12-0.

LIST OF VERY RARE WORKS FOR SALE.

1. Kuran, in Arabic, Suras 1-37, 4to, MS. beautifully written in large Arabian characters, with headings in Cufic Script, and ornaments in various colours ; mark the sections, 83 leaves ; half calf (Tunis ?) about 1683).

An unusually fine example of African Calligraphy, with a rude but highly ornamental first page.

2. Al-Kuran (sacred Book of Islam), 12mo, MS. written within gold lines, with gold Sura headings and an illuminated "hunan" (first two pages) ; in a pretty binding painted with flowers, about 1800.

3. Kuran, printed by order of the Empress Catherine of Russia, Sm. folio, M. ld. Pare St. Petersburg, 1793.

4. Al-Kuran, in Arabic, 16 mo, a pretty little MS. in minute Naskhi characters written within gilt and coloured rulings, with the Sura headings in gold and two finely illuminated pages at the beginning ; in a gilt and lacktered Indian binding painted with flowers ; enclosed in an old leather case, with straps.

A. H. 974 (1566).

5. Al Kuran, The Sacred Book of Islam, in Arabic, 8vo, 8vo Ms. on 451 leaves of glazed paper, written in fine bold Talik characters, 11 lines to the page, within rulings of blue and gold, with ornaments to mark the sections, and Sura headings in white upon a gold ground ; two brilliantly illuminated pages forming the "hunan" at the beginning ; in a richly gilt Indian binding, lined inside with gilt morocco leather.

Transcribed by Yakut Rakam Khan (about 1701) written probably for some prince or great noble of Aurungzib's Court.

All communications to be addressed to the FIRM.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 402 OF 1899.

CHUNILAL DAMODARDASS ..... Plaintiff.

vs.

BAI GULAB, widow of KASSIDAS RAMDASS ..... Defendant.

PURSUANT to the decree made in the above Suit and bearing date the 26th day of January 1900, the following immoveable property will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION by the Commissioner of this Honorable Court on the premises, on WEDNESDAY, the 7th day of November 1900, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon

PARTICULARS.

All the estate, right, title and interest of the plaintiff abovenamed as the Sole Surviving Son of DAMODARDAS CAHANDAS and of the Defendant abovenamed Widow and Executrix of the last Will and testament of KASIDAS RAMDAS in all that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground, of which Wassodeo Valji is the Fazendar together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate on the southern side of Third Bhojwadi Street without the Fort wall of Bombay, in the Registration Sub district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 16 feet in breadth and 70 feet in length or thereabouts and bounded as follows :—That is to say on or towards the East by the house of Zeena Muccon, on or towards the West by the house formerly of Pranjivan Shanker and now of Vibhookhandas Pranjivandas, on or towards the North by the public road called 3rd Bhojwadi, and on the South by a passage for sweepers and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 4, Ward No. 5395, and Street Nos. 87 89, and which is now in the possession of the Plaintiff abovenamed as Receiver appointed in the said suit No. 402 of 1899.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. BHAISHANKER and KANGA, Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed, at Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 19th day of September, 1900.

A. K. OLIVER,
Commissioner.

READ THIS!

READ THIS !!

THREE PRIZES, AGGREGATING Rs. 105,

Will be given away this month to

NEW SUBSCRIBERS only.

1st Prize, Rs. 60 ; 2nd Prize, Rs. 30 ; 3rd Prize, Rs. 15.

BELOW ARE GIVEN SIX PUZZLE WORDS :—

1. M*S*O*.	4. L*V*R*O*L.
2. B*R*I*.	5. *O*D*N.
3. C*P*N*A*E*.	6. M*R*E*L*E*.

CONDITIONS :

FILL in the Stars in the Puzzle words (one letter for each star) to represent six principal towns in Europe. Write these words in full on a sheet of paper placing the respective number to each, and post it, together with your money order for Rs. 2-8, being the half year's subscription to the "Indian Fit Bits." (Otherwise no notice will be taken), enclosing a stamped addressed envelope for reply, to the "Indian Fit-bits" Office, 184, Dhurrumtolla Street, Calcutta. Please quote number of money order to avoid confusion.

The one that will fill in the whole six puzzle words correctly will get Rs. 60 ; five, Rs. 30 ; and four, Rs. 15 ; no Prize will be awarded for less than four.

Should more than one fill in the words correctly the prizes will be divided.

Competitors can only send in one attempt, thus giving every one the same chance.

Intending subscribers during this month will not only get their paper for six months, but will have besides the chance of winning one of the handsome prizes named above for the mere trial.

We are simply giving away the prizes to popularize the I. T. B.

E. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.,

VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES, GIPGAUM.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for Local and Up-country Constituents. Horses Shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness, (30,) and Saddle (Rs. 15). Raw Wales Charged extra.

	Rs.
Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale or for treatment including Syce per mensem	35
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17
Examination and Certificate	10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5

CRUSHED FOOD OATS, BRAN Supplied, &c.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 3 m, Sun sets, 5h. 25m. High water, 9-27m., 10-27 n. Low water, 3-16m., 3-33 n.
Municipal Corporation, Meeting of Urgency, 3-30 p.m.
Bombay City Improvement Trust monthly Meeting, 4-0 p.m.,
Albert Press Company, Dalal Street, 3-0 p.m.
High Court re-opens after vacation.

A MAHOMEDAN FAIR.—The annual Hassan Ali Shah's fair commences at Hassanabad, Mount Road, Mazagon, to-day, and will continue for five days.

BURNT TO DEATH.—An inquiry was held on Saturday, at the J. J. Hospital, by Mr. P. Byrne, the coroner on the body of Fatmabee, a Mahomedan woman, aged about forty-five years, who resided at Sankli Street, Byculla. Deceased had been for the last eight months suffering from fever and was out of her mind. On Saturday morning she was heard screaming in her room and on the neighbours going to her they found the deceased standing at the door with her clothes on fire. The flames were extinguished by pouring a chatty of water on her, but not before she had been extensively burnt. She was conveyed to the J. J. Hospital where she died the next day. A verdict of accidental death from burns was returned.

DISORDERLY BEHAVIOUR.—The case in which Sitaram Baboji and Chima, a woman, were charged with disorderly behaviour by Inspector Flanagan at the instance of Kasam Rimjan and Ibrahim Ramjan was decided by Mr. Dracup on Saturday. Mr. Rustom D. N. Wadia appeared for the prosecution, while Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin defended. It seems the accused behaved in a disorderly manner on the Girgaum Road, near Jaffer Sulaman's, at 8 p.m., on the 31st, and assaulted the complainants Ibrahim and Kasam. Police constable 1703 D took them in custody. Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin denied the charge and said the complainants had themselves created the disturbance. His Worship fined the accused Rs. 5 each.

THE CENTURY CLUB.—A large gathering of the members of the Century Club was held on Friday evening last, in the club premises at Hornby Row, to meet Raja K. Shrinivasrao of Hyderabad. Raja Srinivasrao is a high official and a jagirdar of Hyderabad, and is a guest of Rao Bahadoor Vasanji Khimjee during his stay in Bombay. He visited the club and was introduced to the members by the president, Mr. Naranji Dwarkadas. Babu Aghornath of Calcutta sang pleasingly. After conversation and light refreshment the meeting dispersed. Amongst those present were Mr. Naranji Dwarkadas, Rao Bahadoor Vasanji Khimji, Mr. Gordhandas G. Tejpal, Mr. Lukhmidas Khimji, Mr. Khimji Jairam Naroji, Messrs. Damodar and Virji Lukmidas Khimji, and Mr. S. D. Knote.

SUFFERING AND SUICIDE.—Mr. P. Byrne, the coroner, held an inquiry on Saturday, at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, regarding the death of Valabhdas Bhanji, aged twenty-seven years, a clerk in the service of Messrs. Ralli Brothers. The deceased resided with his brother in King Lane, Fort. He had been ailing since some months past and consequently was very irregular in attending to his work. He was frequently heard to say that he was tired of life. On Friday evening Valabhdas purchased a tola of opium from the Fort Market and swallowed it. Shortly after he was found lying unconscious in his room, breathing heavily. A doctor was summoned and under his advice deceased was conveyed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where he died the next day. The jury returned a verdict of suicide.

GROUNDING OF THE S. S. BAHADURI.

THE MASTER'S CERTIFICATE SUSPENDED.

At the Esplanade Police Court, on Saturday, the marine court-of-enquiry, appointed to conduct an investigation into the circumstances attending the grounding of Messrs. Shepherd and Co.'s s.s. Bahadurl, off Chorwar, on the Kathiawar Coast, while on a voyage from Bombay to Karachi, delivered judgment. The court was composed of Mr. W. Webb, president, and Captain C. F. Hardcastle and Capt. in J. J. Elford, marine surveyors, members. Mr. Smith, acting Solicitor to Government, instructed by Captain Hewett, Acting Port Officer, appeared for the Crown ; Mr. Noble, of Messrs. Smetham, Bland, and Noble, appeared for Messrs. Shepherd and Co., the owners of the steamer ; while Mr. Dunlop, of Messrs. Crawford Browne and Co., appeared for the captain of the Bahaduri.

Mr. Sauders-Slater, who read the judgment of the court instead of Mr. Webb, who has gone to the Mazagon Police Court, after reviewing the facts of the case said :—The court is of opinion on the evidence adduced that the courses stated by the master to have been steered would have carried him too far off the land, and that such courses would be steered by ships making direct for Karachi. The evidence of the witnesses is contradictory, but on careful consideration the court considers that the courses, as mentioned by the chief officer, the second officer, and the syeanes were those actually steered, and being wrong courses resulted in the grounding of the s. s. Bahadurl off Chorwar, on the 7th October last. The court does not believe that the master slowed down after getting soundings, as from the evidence of the officers, and especially that of the chief engineer, who gave his evidence in a very straightforward manner, it appears the Bahaduri approached the coast at full speed. The distance run by the log seems fairly correct up to 3-30 a.m., but after that there seems to have been no particular attention paid to the log, except that 175 miles were registered before the grounding. The court is further of opinion that the master was guilty of great carelessness and acted without due care and caution in having neglected to use the lead when he knew he was approaching the land in foggy weather, and in neglecting to reduce the speed of the vessel when in close proximity to the shore. Taking into consideration the number of passengers and the valuable property entrusted to the master's care, the court cannot do otherwise than order that his certificate of competency as master (No. 1090) granted by the Government of Bombay, and dated the 22nd April 1884, be suspended for a period of six months from the date of grounding. In conclusion, the court is of opinion that the evidence, which is adduced before marine courts-of-inquiry, where vessels of this class have sustained damage, would be more reliable if the ordinary "log-book," were kept on them, which would be produced before the court, and would be a check on the very contradictory evidence it has to deal with as in the present inquiry.

SECURING AN APPOINTMENT.

BEFORE Mr. W. Webb, Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, on Saturday, Vinayak Hari Kale, a clerk, formerly employed in the firm of Messrs. Ralli Brothers, but at present without any occupation, was charged with cheating in respect of Rs. 50 in cash, belonging to Trimbuck Ganesh Parvalkar, also a clerk, now unemployed. Mr. Athavale, pleader, appeared to prosecute, the accused being defended by Mr. Velinker, pleader. It appears from the complainant's evidence that, on the 30th ultimo, he met the accused on Gamdevi Road and asked him to secure for him an appointment. Accused at the time represented himself as the head-clerk of Messrs. Ralli Brothers and promised to do his best. The same evening he wrote to complainant, asking him to call and see him at his house. Complainant went the next day, when accused informed him that there was a vacancy at Messrs. Ralli Brothers, but that he would have to pay the manager (Mr. Mackay) a sum of Rs. 50 in cash and also give him a promissory note for a sum of Rs. 150. On the following morning complainant paid the Rs. 50 to the accused in the presence of two persons and on the same day wrote to the manager of the firm, informing him that he had sent him the Rs. 50, requesting him to give him the appointment as soon as possible. To this complainant received an official reply from the manager of the firm, asking him to call at the office on the following morning. Complainant did as directed, when he found to his disappointment that he had been duped by the accused, who was not employed in the firm. He informed the police who arrested the accused. The magistrate, after recording complainant's evidence, adjourned the case to the 6th instant, ordering the accused to be liberated on bail.

In the current issue of the "Fortnightly Review" Lady Jeune sighs good naturedly over the disappearance of the chaperon ; last season, it appears marking a social epoch in London inasmuch as young ladies for the first time in the history of the British Isles went to dances alone, uncha peroned and unguarded. Apparently India is to have the benefit of what London has abandoned writes a contemporary for we find a lady chaperon advertising in "The Times" and offering to take young ladies (presumably in bulk) out for the cold weather to a "gay military station."

BOMBAY GYMKHANA MOUNTED SPORTS.

EXTRA DAY.

THE athletic meeting of the Bombay Gymkhana concluded on Saturday when an extra day's mounted sports were held. There was a large attendance and the proceedings were enlivened by a military band. The programme opened with the Spiral Race which was run in heats, the final being won by Captain Davie who proved to be the most successful competitor throughout the three days of the mounted sports. In the tie between Captains Davie and Boileau in the Pony Tent-Pegging, left undecided from Wednesday, Captain Davie secured the victory, taking all the pegs in fine style. The Isaac Walton Stakes was an amusing event, and in the final Miss R. Benn appeared as the most skilful angler, her quickness with the hook and line enabling Mr. Heyland to ride home well in advance of the other horsemen. The Pony Scurry was easily won by Mr. Roberts' "Rumbha," ridden by Captain Boileau, but there was a good race for second place between Mrs. Duff's "Sheila" and Mr. Dalgleish's "Pinkie," the former, with Mr. McCausland up, gaining the verdict. Mrs. Duff was easily first in the Ladies' Trotting Race, for which there were half-a-dozen entries. The most interesting event of the day was the V. C. Race. In the final heat Lieut. Courage cleared the zareba a long way ahead of the others and rode home an easy winner. Mr. Roberts' horse unfortunately went down in coming out of the zareba but the rider escaped without injury. Only four competitors turned out for the ordeal of the bolster fight, but it was an entertaining finish to an interesting programme, the arrangements for which reflected the highest credit on Messrs. H. S. Symons and T. L. Roberts, the joint honorary secretaries. At the close of the sports the prizes were distributed at the Gymkhana where the members were at home. The successful competitors received the awards from the hands of Mrs. Borton. It was announced that the Stewart Cup for the highest aggregate of points secured at the mounted sports had been won by Captain Davie, with forty points. The next man had only eighteen points to his credit. The prize for the highest aggregate of marks at the weekly meetings was secured by Mr. Paleologus and Mrs. Borton received the award for the greatest number of nominations.

Mr. Symons at the close of the distribution thanked all who had supported him in regard to the sports. He had had twenty-five years of sport in India and hoped to have twenty-five more. This was the first time he had taken up the management of anything of this sort and he hoped they had all enjoyed it. (Hear, hear.) Bombay had had a great many hard knocks in the past few years and he knew that a great many young fellows, who would like to do so could not afford to keep horses. But he wanted to tell the younger generation that they must on no account give up their sport in Bombay, because if they once give up the few open spaces they had that octopus, the City Improvement Trust, would "pukkarao" the whole lot. (Laughter.) For the sake of the sportsmen who are to come they must never give up a single jot of the spaces they had. Mr. Symons expressed his thanks to Mr. Roberts, the joint honorary secretary, who had voluntarily come forward to help him, and, after cheers had been given for Mrs. Borton, presents were given to Mr. Pestonji Edulji and his assistants in recognition of their services. The proceedings closed with cheers for the honorary secretary. The following are the results of Saturday's Sports :—

SPIRAL RACE.

Capt. Davie	1
Lieut. A. V. Courage	2
E. C. Dalgleish	3

FINAL TENT-PEGGING.

Capt. Davie	1
Capt. Boileau	2

THE "ISAAC WALTON" STAKES.—Ladies' Nomination. Competitors to ride a given course, carrying a small fishing-rod with line and hook attached to where ladies are standing with a fish on the ground in front of them. Gentlemen to hand rod to ladies, who will hook fish, and then hand rod back to gentlemen, who must ride home over same course carrying fish at end of line. Any gentleman dropping fish on way home must hook it again without dismounting. Line not to be touched by competitor.

A. K. Heyland *v.* Miss R. Benn	1
T. L. Roberts *v.* Mrs. Bolton	2
R. Oldman *v.* Mrs. Borton	3

PONY SCURRY.—Distance Handicap. Catch-weights, 10 st., 7 lbs., and over.

Mr. T. L. Roberts' Rumbha, Capt. Boileau, 30 yds.	1
Mrs. Duff's Sheila, Mr. McCausland, 30 yds.	2
Mr. Dalgleish's Pinkie, owner, 25 yds.	3

LADIES' TROTTING RACE.

Mrs. Duff	1
Miss Vera Parsons	2
Mrs. Bolton	3

"V.C." RACE.—To ride over, jump and rescue dummy from zareba, returning over jump carrying dummy.

A. V. Courage	1
E. C. Dalgleish	2
H. E. John	3

BOLSTER FIGHT.—Competitors (dismounted) will assemble round the block-head to draw for teams. Each man of the first two teams will then be provided with a bolster and a red or blue cap. Red caps will compete with blue caps in arena. On word "Attack" each team advances and endeavours to knock off adversaries' caps with bolster. The team with the last man left in with cap to win.

E. E. C. Dalgleish and A. Courage	1
A. M. Moens and T. D. Moore	2

A EUROPEAN KILLED BY COBRA BITE.

THE ONLY RECORDED FATALITY IN THE CENTURY.

IT was with deepest regret that the many friends of the late Mr. Lawrence Frederick White, Chief Assistant Engineer, Northern Railway, had made in the short time he had been in the island, learn from our special telegram from Jaffna given in our yesterday's issue that he had been fatally bitten by a cobra. It appears that he went into the verandah of his house in Jaffna to take a bath, which a servant had not put in its proper place, and a cobra which was coiled underneath found the base, bit him on the arm. The deepest sympathy will be felt through out the island for his widow, who is left with three young children. Both the deceased Engineer and his wife had made many friends in the island, and were devoted to each other, being ardent cyclers and making many excursions together. Mr. White was also an excellent pianist, and was an acquisition in many ways to any party or gathering. From a further telegram to hand to-day we learn that the deceased Engineer was bitten on Saturday night, at 8-30, but imagining the snake was not venomous he took no steps for relief. About 2 o'clock he became very ill, Dr. Morris was sent for, but he was called in too late. The funeral which took place this morning was largely attended by Government officials and all connected with the new railway and others. It was a hard fate indeed that singled Mr. White out for, we believe we are correct in saying, the only fatal European case of snake bite ever known in this island. Three men have been drowned in their efforts to escape the attack of wild bees, but never yet, until yesterday, has any colonist succumbed to snake bite, although many can relate very narrow escapes. One of the most thrilling of these was the case of an old Rakwana planter, who, whilst clasping with his hand the branch of a tree directing labourers felling forest land, suddenly felt something blocking round his wrist. It was a cobra, but he had the presence of mind to keep quite quiet, and attracted the attention of a kangany, who succeeded in killing it. Jaffna, we understand, is one of the worst places in the island for snakes, and cobras in particular, from the superstition of the Hindus are numerously fed in and around the large temples. The old tamarind trees also which abound with large hollows, are a sanctuary for these venomous reptiles, and few of the natives will destroy them. No antidote for cobra-bite is of any avail, and the snake stone, of which so much is written in the English papers, simply made out of the ash of burnt wood is absorbant but has no other virtue. If the reptile happens to have expended the force of his venom recently, there is the chance sometimes of recovery, otherwise the bite means certain death.

We have no details to-day of Mr. White's previous record, he having come so lately from home, and all such appointments as that which he held being made in England by the Secretary of State on the recommendation of the Consulting Engineers. But none who came in contact with him could doubt his smartness and capacity, and it is with keen sorrow that we have to record his untimely death.—*Times of Ceylon* Oct. 24.)

MR. MACCOLL, who has been the chief editor of the "Athenæum" for over thirty-one years i.e., since December, 1863, retires from this position, on the 1st of next January, and will be succeeded by his assistant editor, who will give up other work to assume the post of principal editor. Mr. Maccoll will continue to contribute to the paper on his own subjects, and from time to time to act as editor during the absence of his successor.

ALLEGED RASH AND NEGLIGENT DRIVING.

BEFORE Mr. Sanders-Slater, at the Esplanade Police Court on Saturday, Dvi Bhowan, a coachman in the employ of the Hon. Mr. Bomanjee Dinshaw Petit, was charged with driving so rashly and negligently on the Mayo Road as to endanger the life of one Abba Bapujee. Inspector Murray prosecuted ; and Mr. Velinker defended the accused. The evidence for the prosecution showed that a landau and pair were being driven by the accused on the evening of the 1st instant at a speed of about eight or nine miles an hour, as near as possible near the centre of the road. The driver pulled up at a distance of 70 or 80 yards after the accident. The injured man, who was carrying a cash-box on his head, was knocked down. It was slightly darker than twilight at the time. The carriage lamps as well as the street lamps were lit at the time. Abba, a pensioner, a retired peon from the Government Telegraph Department, died in the Goculdas Hospital of the injuries he received. The carriage was going from Apollo Bunder to the Bandstand about a quarter-past 6 p. m. Abba was coming from the Colaba side, and when he emerged from the shade of a tree, he was knocked down. The driver and a syce shouted to Abba, who did not hear. The accused, in his statement to the court, said he could not stop the horses immediately on account of the noise made by the box that had fallen from Abba's head. Mr. Sanders-Slater held there was no evidence of negligence on the part of the accused. The road was broad and the lights were lit ; and there was no crowd. It was unfortunate that the man, emerging from the shade of a tree, tried to cross the road in front of the carriage, and was seriously injured. The accused was acquitted and discharged.

THE OOTACAMUND KIDNAPPING CASE.

REGINA *VS.* FATHER DENIAU.

THE prosecution of this case was concluded on Monday with the evidence of Captain C. L. Williams, I.M.S., who examined the Badagas, Ajah and Joghee with a view to determine their ages. The former he declared to be 18 years, rather over than under, and the latter to be older than Adjah.

Father Deniau put in the following written statement :—I am of French extraction and have for the last two years been the priest in charge of the Roman Catholic Mission at Kotagiri. In the middle of August, 1900, one Adjah, a Badaga, wished to join the Mission and for some days was doing cooly work in my compound, where he also lived in a godown. His brother Joghee also worked in my garden for two or three days, in August previous, to Friday the 24th, and on that day he was preparing pits for planting pear trees. Adjah wished to go to the Reverend Father Petit, the Director of the Boys' Orphanage School at Coimbatore and frequently asked me for a letter of introduction, and on Friday afternoon (24th August) I wrote a letter to the Orphanage, and closed it up and kept it ready for him on my writing table. On Saturday, the 25th of August, at 7-30 a. m., Adjah was sent by me along with another boy named Aurokieum to fetch some pear cuttings from the compound of one John Aurokieum who lived in the Kotagiri village. Shortly before Aurokieum brought them, another boy, Rajoo, informed me that Adjah had gone down to see his mother. At half past 9 Adjah returned to the compound with his sister Marie, and said that he wished to take her to Coimbatore. I then asked about her parents' consent and he replied that she had only a mother, who consented to his taking her to Coimbatore. I then re-opened the letter, written on the previous day, and added a postscript stating that Adjah was bringing his sister and that he wished her to be placed in the Convent. At this time I swear I did not know the girl belonged to the Basel Mission. I then gave Adjah a rupee and told him to come immediately to Coimbatore via Coonoor They subsequently returned to the compound at about 11 o'clock, and Adjah stated they could not walk fast enough to catch the afternoon train. I then told Adjah to continue his work, which he did by sorting potatoes, in my verandah, after taking his sister away in the direction of his own godown. Between 2 and 3 in the afternoon, some people came to the compound, and among t them was one Jacob Kanaka, who represented himself as the native pastor of the Basel German Mission, and had a very short interview with me in my room. I referred him to Adjah, He then went outside and spoke to Adjah and his brother Joglee, who was standing close by, and they all then departed without seeing me again. On account of this visit I saw Adjah again at 4 o'clock, and I told him to leave my compound, and I then paid him the cooly due to him. After the return of Adjah and his sister from the Coonoor Road, I did not know of the movements of his sister until my Mission people told me in the course of Sunday morning, and when I turned Adjah out of the compound I did not know whether he intended to go to Coimbatore or not. As to the witness Chinnakunnu David, he is not my servant, but is living in his own house, built on Mission land selected about a furlong from my compound and is a contractor. On the 24th August I requested him to go on the next day to Coimbatore to the procurator there to obtain certain effects for an approaching festival, but he could not go on that day owing to some private business of his own and arranged to go on Sunday the 27th August. I never gave any instructions to him or to any other person with reference to this child, Marie, and I did not know that this witness went to Coimbatore with Adjah and his sister, until my mission people told me in the course of Sunday morning. On the Sunday (27th) I ascertained for the first time that Adjah had taken his sister to Coimbatore, though my Mission people, and my catechist and cook informed me that Belloe and Joghee had called at the house when I was preparing for Mass, and wanted to see me. The Catechist informed them that I could not see them then, and asked them to call after the service, and Belloe told the Catechist that she wished Ajiah and Marie to remain in the Roman Church, and Belloe and Adjah then went away. Adjah returned from Coimbatore on Tuesday, the 28th August, and I then refused to have anything whatever to do with him, unless he brought his mother the following day. I did not see him until the following day, namely, the 29th August, when he brought his mother and Joghee to my house and Exhibit A. was written by Antoni Muttu Illay and explained to them, and the marks affixed. Belloe then gave her name as Jovanee. The mother said she wished to come over to the Roman Catholic Mission, but she first wanted to gather some crops on the Basel Mission ground. She also stated she would bring her two other daughters. On the following day Joghee came to work in my compound again and resided in Adjah's godown. On the next day (Friday) Joghee brought his sister Mothee who lived with her brothers in my compound for at least 3 days, Belloe informed me at the time that she was turned out of the Basel Mission house and she came that day to visit her children. On the evening of the 2nd September (Sunday) Belloe came to me and promised to remove the girl, Mothee, to her house as she was not very well, and I told her she might do as she liked, and she took her daughter, Joghee and Adjah still remaining and working till the 9th September when Adjah was arrested, and Joghee then ceased to work. On the 12th September Joghee came with his mother Belloe, to my house and told me that Mrs. Grossmin had made her to sign a complaint against her son Adjah, and she wanted me to write to the police to stop them acting any further. I state most emphatically that the child, Marie, was removed with the concurrence of her mother and of her two brothers, Joghee and Adjah, and their whole subsequent conduct proves such consent which was reduced into writing on the 29th August, 1900. I deny that I have been guilty of the offence, and I affirm that this case is brought against me at the instigation of the Basel Mission upon a complaint made by Belloe on the 6th September when they had persuaded her to return to the German Basel Mission with her children."

The Court then framed a charge prefacing it with a few remarks in which Mr. Clarke said he felt it his duty to do so ; that he had no wish to prejudice the case of the defence and he would be able to prove consent of the mother and brothers in the removal of the kidnapped girl. Section 361, coupled with 109 I. P. C., would do those under whom the charge would be framed. The former lays down that a minor once in lawful custody, could not be removed without the consent of the guardian. The revocation of the consent was a matter to be decided hereafter, but at present the Court preferred not to form an opinion upon it. If the consent of the guard any was wanting the offence would be established. This, "prima facie," appeared to be the position at present and hence it became his duty to charge the accused.

The following charge was then rendered in French by Father Bolley to Father Deniau :—

"One Adjah, on the 25th August, took one Marie under 16 years of age out of the keeping of the lawful guardian of the minor and without the consent of her guardian and committed an offence under Section 361 and that you abetted the said Adjah in the commission of the above offence which was committed in consequence of your abatment. I therefore charge you under Sections 361 and 109 I. P. C. and direct you to be tried on such charge. Do you plead guilty or not guilty ?

Answer.—I plead not guilty.

The trial has been fixed for the 15th November and following day, and as the Magistrate had no power to grant bail, the offence being a non-bailable one, his application for bail was referred to the Additional Sessions Judge, who granted the same. Mr. Winterton, as Government Pleader, notifying his intention not to oppose the application.

Mr. Weir, who had just returned to the station from Kotagiri, granted the application, and Father Deniau was enlarged on giving security in the sum of Rs. 1,000.]

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, Nov. 3.

Saturday : The barometer has been steady or has changed by only small amounts. It has fallen slightly in interior districts of Madras and the area of disturbed weather in the Bay has apparently crossed the Madras coast and is lying over the south of Madras-Deccan, where winds are feebly cyclonic and pressure is normal, while it is in excess in the surrounding districts. Madras has received one inch of rain and Nellore half-an-inch. Practically no rain has fallen elsewhere. Temperature has risen rapidly in Mysore, South India and Madras Deccan. Temperature is in considerable to large excess in Baluchistan and North-West India ; in slight to considerable excess in Bengal, Upper Burma and Madras-Deccan, while it is normal or in defect in Bombay parts of South India and Central Provinces.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON SATURDAY, THE 3RD OF NOVEMBER.

SUMMARY.

Pressure changes have been small and unimportant throughout the whole of the reporting area The general distribution remains unchanged and the baric gradients are moderate to slight.

Winds are very variable in direction and the force has been moderate to light.

The maximum temperature is from 5° to 7° in excess of normal at Khandwa, Bhawagar Para, Deesa, Caddapah, Surat and Indore, and the minimum 5° to 7° in defect at Sholapur, Nagpur and Khandwa. The highest temperature in the shade was 100° at Ahmedabad and the lowest 53° at Jubulpore.

Humidity changes are very irregular and the skies are more or less cloudy in the Madras Presidency.

Nearly an inch of rain has fallen at Madras, about a quarter of an inch at Masulipatam and very light showers at Bangalore.

Pressure continues to remain abnormally high and the weather continues fine and settled over the whole country except in the Madras Presidency, where a few local scattered showers are likely.

G. L. TOWERS,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 2nd November, 1900.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m. 6 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected at 32 deg. Fah.	inches 29·903
Temperature of the Air	degrees 81·4
Wet Bulb Thermometer	72·5
Dew Point	68·5
Relative humidity of Air	0·65
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	0·2
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day	degrees 87·4
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	75·0
General Directions of wind*	NNE, ENE, WNW, NW, NNW, N.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	miles 249

*From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SATURDAY NIGHT,—November 3.

10 p.m.	80·2

SUNDAY—November 4.

6 a.m.	78·4
10 a.m.	83·6
2 p.m.	87·1
4 p.m.	84·4

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

PUNJAB COTTON.

SECOND forecast of the cotton crop of the Punjab for the year 1900.—The total area under cotton reported in the first forecast in July last was 997,300 acres, whereas it is now estimated to be 1,038,900 acres, or 3·1 per cent. more, and 1·3 per cent. in excess of the area (1,015,900 acres) finally returned last year. The slight increase over previous figures is due, in some districts, to the late monsoon rains, though the time of sowings of cotton had generally passed when the rains set in. The rainfall during the months of August and September 1900 has been much above the average in most of the districts of the Province, and in some districts the crop was injured by heavy floods or by excessive rains. The prospects of the crop have, however, been much improved since July last. In the Delhi Division there has been not much increase over the first forecast except in Rohtak and Delhi Districts, where some more sowings have been made after July last. In Gurgaon the unirrigated sowings are very poor owing to the lateness of the rains, while in Rewari there have been no sowings at all on such lands. Similarly the estimated area in Sirsa of the Hissar District has fallen from 140 to 60 per cent. of the normal crop. The prospects of the outturn are expected to be favourable except in Rohtak, where on irrigated lands is expected to be 20 per cent. below normal. The condition of cotton sowings in the Jullundur Division has not much varied since the first estimate was made. In Kangra there is an increase all round as compared with the figures of last year, but in the other districts the first estimate is unchanged, in Tahsil Nakodar of the Jullundur District there have been no unirrigated sowings at all. The condition of the standing crops is, however, very promising except in Umballa and Ferozepore, where it is said to be average. The crops have been damaged by floods in the riverain tracts of Tahsil Patiqur of the Jullundur District. The total rainfall during August and September has much exceeded the average in all the districts of the Division. There has been good rain in August in all the districts of the Lahore Division except in Montgomery, and owing to a good supply of water in the canals some increase is expected in the Multan and Jhang Districts, while in other districts of this Division the area is about the same as in the first forecast. In Amritsar there is some decrease in the dry sowings for want of sufficient rains at time of sowings. In Gurdaspur the cotton crop on unirrigated land is expected to fall short of last year's figures by about two-thirds. No increase in the area under cotton, as compared with the first forecast, is expected in the Rawalpindi Division. The condition of the standing crops is reported to be very good and the yield is also expected to be good. Some increase in the unirrigated lands is reported from the districts of the Peshawar Division due to the late rains, but the increase is not considerable, while the prospects of the yield are hopeful. The figures for the Derajat Division show an increase of about 4,100 acres over those reported in July last. Abundance of water-supply in the canals of the Muzaffargarh District has caused some extension in the cultivation of cotton as compared with the figures of last year. Owing to the abundant rains in August and September the outturn of the cotton crop, on the whole, is expected to be above the average.

PUNJAB SESAMUM.

Second forecast of the sesamum crop of the Punjab for

NOTICE.

VISITORS' BOOKS for THEIR EXCELLENCIES the GOVERNOR and LADY NORTHCOTE will be KEPT DAILY (except on Sundays) at GOVERNMENT HOUSE, Malabar Point, as well as at the NEW SECRETARIAT, between 10 *a.m., and* 6 *p.m., from* 3rd *November,* 1900.

Government House, Mahableshwer,
2nd November, 1900.

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NOTES.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 3.

THE following were the balances held in Cash in the Civil Treasuries of the Government of India and at credit of Government in the Presidency Banks and their Branches on the last day of September, 1900:—

	Rs.
1898	13,99,72,000
1899	13,13,85,000
1900	9,71,57,000

The balances in the Reserve Treasuries of the Government of India on the evening of the following dates were:—

	2 Oct. 1900. Rs.	9 Oct. 1900. Rs.	16 Oct. 1900. Rs.	23 Oct. 1900. Rs.
Calcutta	85,51,325	61,20,072	40,82,062	61,05,944
Madras	15,66,780	10,08,176	21,21,674	67,334
Bombay	44,00,950	45,39,117	20,01,189	61,64,27
Total	1,46,18,160	1,17,13,385	1,11,04,925	1,23,37,525

2 3-4 per cent. Consols ..... 98 3-4 plus 1-8
3 per cent Rentes ..... £100 1-2 unchanged.
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan ... £109 1-2 ,,
3 1-2 per cent. Govt. Securities ... 64 5-8 —3-16
Bar Silver in London ..... 29 15-16 plus 1-16
Do New York ..... 64 5-8 plus 1-8
Exchange on London at Paris ... 25·9 1-2 —1-2
Do New York ..... 4·83 5-8—1-4
Discount, Bank of England ..... 4 unchanged.
Do Short London Bills ..... 3 7-8—1-8
Do Indian Bank Bills ..... 4 —1-8

COTTON.—The Liverpool cotton market of Friday, the 2nd inst., closed quiet. Surats quiet. Manchester was steady. Total sales 8,000 bales. Sold on speculation and for export 500 bales. Imports 28,000 bales. Surats 50 bales. Spot. 5 9-32.—1-32. Arrivals closed flat.

Futures Liverpool—

Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Feb.-March	May-June	Aug.-Sept.
5·6	5·1	4·59	4·55	4·48
—4-64	—3-64	—4-64	—4-64	—4-64

In New York—

Receipts at the Ports were	38,000 against
last year	30,000
Exports to Great Britain	14,000
,, Continent	20,000
Mid.-Uplands	9 9-16—1-16
Futures, month of February	8·97—11
,, May	8·99—12
Week's Receipts of Cotton at U.S. Ports were	297,000 bales.
,, Exports to Great Britain	144,000 ,,
,, to France and Continent	142,000 ,,
Stock of Cotton at U. S. Ports	640,000 ,,
,, ,, at Interior Ports	480,000 ,,

Reuter reports that the Liverpool Cotton market on Saturday was quiet, while Manchester was steady. Surats were quiet and arrivals quiet.

Total Saturday's sales	6,000 bales
,, ,, sales of Surat	nil ,,
,, ,, sales on Spec. and for Exp.	500 ,,
,, Saturday's Imports	30,000 ,,
Middling Americans	5 5-32

No change in other qualities except Egyptian Fair Brown at 7 11-16.

Cotton Delivery Nov. Nov-Dec. Feb-Mar. May-June Aug-Sep

Mid-uplands L. M. C., Liverpool	5·3	4·62	4·57	4·33	4·16

Reports of a weakening in the Liverpool and London markets received during Saturday exerted a slightly depressing influence on the local market and tended to quietness. There was consequently little business done: the only rates worth noting are:—

	Ready.	January.	March.
Bengal, Fine	180	178	
Do. F. G.	170		
Broach Fine	210	...	218
Do. Good	190		

Mills took some 700 or 800 bales at prices ranging from 175 for Bengal to 211 for Komtha.

Week's Cotton business in Liverpool—

Total week's sales	48,000 bales.
,, Sold for Exportation	3,000 ,,
,, ,, on Speculation	nil.
,, Amount forwarded to consumers	68,000 ,,
,, Actual Exports	5,000 ,,
,, Week's Imports	1,79,000 ,,
,, Stock	3,05,000 ,,
Surats Week's sales	600 ,,
,, Amount forwarded to consumers	900 ,,
,, Actual Exports	200 ,,
,, Stock	16,000 ,,
Afloat American	3,60,000 ,,
,, Indian	10,000 ,,

COTTON.—With one exception the reports from the cotton growing districts are uniformly favourable. The rainfall of August and September was most useful to the crop, though it caused some injury in the Punjab and in the Eastern districts of the North-West Provinces. A yield in excess of the average is anticipated in these provinces. In the Central Provinces, Berar and Madras cotton was sown over an unusually large area owing to the high price prevailing, and the reports of the crop are excellent. In the Bombay Presidency the crop has been sown on a very much reduced area, and is not very promising owing to the short rainfall. The area sown in Guzerat is only about half the usual area, much of the land formerly sown with cotton being put under food-grains in this famine-stricken area.

New York report of Saturday shows the following:—

Day's Receipts at U. S. Ports	48,000
Day's Exports U. K.	30,000
Days Exports to France and Continent	20,000
Mid.-Uplands	9 9-16
Futures, February	9·05
Futures, May	9·07
Silver	64 5-8
Exchange on London	4·83 5-8

We append our weekly statement of the American crop figures which gives the following comparisons with the two previous seasons:—

	1900	1899	1893.
Week's receipts at U S Ports	297,000	231,000	446,000
,, Exports to U K	144,000	75,000	138,000
,, ,, to Continent	142,000	91,000	176,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept.	2,177,000	2,001,000	2,690,000
,, Exports to G B.	822,000	568,000	862,000
,, to Continent	603,000	757,000	749,000
,, Stock at U S Ports	640,000	829,000	1,034,000

The total visible supply of cotton for all Europe affords the following comparisons with the two previous seasons:—

	1900	1899	1898.
Total visible supply of all sorts	2,630,000	3,376,450	3,635,800
Do. ,, ,, of Surats	95,000	45,129	72,610
For the United Kingdom only the figures are:—			
Stock in Liverpool	305,000	733,450	635,370
Do. in London	15,000	2,000	4,000
American Afloat	360,000	217,500	494,000
East Indian ,,	10,000	nil	1,000
Total	690,000	957,950	11,08,370
Price of Mid.-Americans	5 9-32	4 1-16	3d.
Do. of Good Brownuger	4 13-32	3 3-8	2 9-16
Difference	29-32d.	22-32d.	14-32d.

Total quantity in sight, bales 31,50,000.

When the railway line from Sind has been linked up with the Rajputana-Malwa system, as it shortly will be, Milowners in Guzerat will be able to forward their increasing stock of fine cloths to the Sind markets, which they have not hitherto been able to do, owing to the heavy freight charges now in force.

THE LOCAL WHEAT MARKET continues quiet with prices unchanged and only emergency business stirring.

THE SEED MARKET throughout Saturday bore to a great extent the same character, but there is no unsteadiness in prices and the telegraphic reports received from London yesterday show that on the 3rd instant seed prices there also remained unchanged.

Reuter reports from London as follows under date 2nd instant:—Rapeseed Brown, per 416 lbs. Rs. 41 1-4; month, April May; name of port, Amsterdam; sellers, Canal.

The tone of rapeseed was quiet but steady, while Linseed was quiet at 51 1-4 April-May, Amsterdam.

The "Statist" of the 13th October has the following interesting article on the shipments of gold from India:—We learn that a further shipment of £500,000 of gold from Bombay to London will to-morrow be made by the Indian Government, making with that of last week, a total shipment of £1,000,000. No further shipments are expected for the moment. The million on passage and about to be shipped is to pay for silver already purchased. But the question of whether or not India will send more gold rests rather with the importers of the metal into India than with the Indian Government. If it is as cheap to send gold from Australia to India as to make other forms of remittance, the gold will be sent; and the Indian Government must provide the silver rupees in exchange for the gold tendered to them at the Currency Department. All the gold purchased in Australia has not yet arrived in India; and possibly when it is tendered the Indian Government may find that more silver must be bought, and that it must send more gold to London. The value of gold in Australia has now risen to a figure which precludes purchases at the present level of exchange, the higher price having been caused by a strong demand for shipment to San Francisco; but possibly the Indian Exchange will advance to a point which will permit of a higher price being paid for gold in India. That the Treasury Balances of the Indian Government amount to only 8 1-2 crores of rupees, as against over 11 crores in the previous month, and 13 crores last year at the beginning of October, has to be taken into account. It means that the Indian Council is not in a position to sell drafts freely, and that should the demand for exchange increase the Indian Government will not be able to supply drafts to any great extent. Consequently other forms of remittance will have to be found, an advance in exchange will occur, and gold imports into India from Australia may again become profitable. With the exception of October 1897, when the cash held by the Indian Government was only Rx. 7,600,000, and when the Indian Council had to buy a crore of Rupees in London for remittance to India, the cash balance at the Treasury has not been so low in October for a very long time past. Further, the indebtedness of the British to the Indian Government for troops used in South Africa and in China will cause the Indian Government to draw sparingly this year. Doubtless, as soon as the Revenue comes in more freely and expenses are lighter, the amount of Council Drafts offered for tender will be considerably increased, but with a cash balance of only 9 1-2 crores any appreciable increase at present does not seem probable. The cash balance of the Bank of Bombay last week declined from 252 1-2 to 250, in consequence of the Government balance having declined by 9 lacs and the public demand having decreased 6 1-2 lacs. The tenders for the 25 lacs of Council drafts offered on Wednesday reached nearly 324 lacs, and the bulk of the bills were again placed at 1s. 3 15-16d., at which tenderers received 1 per cent. The following are some particulars of the tenders:—

Bills—

Rate. s.	d.	Tendered. Rs.	Accepted. Rs.	per cent.
1	3 31-32	45,000	45,000	100
1	3 15-16	3,10,30,000	24,55,000	8
1	3 29-32	13,00,000	...	...
Total		3,23,75,000	25,00,000	

Telegraphic Transfers—

Rate. s.	d.	Tendered. Rs.	Accepted. Rs.
1	4	1,50,000	Nil
Total		1,50,000	

	Tendered.	Accepted.
Grand Total	Rs. 3,25,75,000	Rs. 25,00,000

The amount disposed of and rates obtained were as follows:—

Council Bills.—

	Rs.	Average.	Minimum.
Calcutta	5,70,000	1 3-93 3d.	1 3 15-16 8 p. c.
Bombay	3,36,000	1 3-93 3d.	1 3 15-16 8 p. c.
Madras	15,94,000	1 3-93 8d.	1 3 15-16 8 p. c.

Telegraphic Transfers—Nil.

From April to October 9th, inclusive, the Council had granted remittances for Rs, 6,58,61,262, realising £4,380,768. Up to October 10 of last financial year the total of Bills and Transfers sold was Rs. 13,59,54,402, realising £9,073,057. The amount to be offered for tender next week will again be 25 lacs. (Quotation ends.)

EXCHANGE showed no change on Saturday and remained much as it has opened in the morning, namely:—

Telegraphic Transfers	1s. 3 29-32d.
Bank Demand	1s. 3 15-16d.
3 months' sight Credits	1s. 4 3-16d.
do. Francs	169 3-4
30 day's sight Japan	Rs. 149
,, ,, Shanghai	,, 209

THE GOVERNMENT PAPER.—Market opened on Saturday at 97 3-8 but showed some weakness and lost an anna closing at 97 5-16 buyers for the settlement of 30th November. There was very little business stirring and operators were indifferent.

THE SHARE MARKET continues in the same torpid condition as before and rates have undergone notable change. Bank of Bombay shares have changed hands at Rs. 1,253 3-4 and Manekjee Petit's are reported at Rs. 1,810 ex div.

THE SUGAR CROP.—Recent reports to hand show that in the three cane-growing provinces—Bengal, the North-West Provinces and the Punjab—the area planted is quite up to the average, and the plant is coming on under very favourable conditions. The heavy rain which fell in August and September did a little local injury, but its general effect was good throughout the cane-growing region, and the yield of the crop, it is anticipated, will be quite up to the full average. In Madras a reduced area was sown, on which the prospects are good; the cane grown there is, however, not very important.

The Local Freight market was quiet on Saturday almost the only business done being the Rydal Hall, small lot, at Rs. 17. There was no change in rates.

The "Financial News" has published an article in which the rise in silver and the probable future of the movement are treated of at length. After commenting on the various minor causes contributing to the rise, the article proceeds:—"But unquestionably the principal cause of the rise is the continued buying of silver by the Indian Governments. No doubt this is traceable to some extent to requirements in connection with the famine, but in many well-informed quarters it is attributed to the scarcity of silver currency brought about by the closing of the Indian mints. The hoards of coined silver which were broken into to meet the demand are now, it is said, exhausted so far as is practicable, and the Government is compelled to buy silver for currency purposes. This view certainly tallies with the extensive purchases which the Indian authorities have been making lately, and it probably contains a large element of truth. But what may be called official buying has been supplemented, as is frequently the case, by heavy speculative purchases of the metal, not only in the Indian bazaars, but also in London and in New York. The scientific speculators count upon a continuous demand from India which will bring about a further appreciation of the metal. They look forward to increased crop exports from the Dependency and to a probable decrease in shipments of cotton cloth, and these influences backed by the currency requirements of the Indian Government, they regard as sufficient to warrant a belief in a further rise in value. Indeed so optimists go so far as to assert that the Indian Government will be compelled to purchase as much silver as before the closing of the Mints, and that prices will eventually reach the level of 1893, when the value fluctuated between 38 3-4d and 1-2d. This, however, is an extreme view, and the 30 bulk of the speculators of to-day are not looking quite so far ahead. Commenting on the above, a London correspondent says:—One point which is, however, not touched on in this article, and which is perhaps the most important factor in the rise of the white metal, is the enormous and increasing production of gold which the last few years have witnessed. Prices of commodities generally are rising in all directions, and silver must also share in the movement. Together with this rise in prices of commodities, we see a corresponding rise in wages.....

That issue of the "Statist" from which we have quoted an excellent article upon purchases of Gold, says, in regard to Silver:—After the sharp advance in price a disposition to secure profits has been shown and the price after falling from 29 3-4 per ounce last week to 29 9-16 yesterday, has to-day fallen to 29 1-8d. Today's fall has been caused by a Reuter's telegram from Simla, which declares that the secretary of State has completed the purchase of £1,000,000 of silver for coinage into rupees, and that the £1,000,000 of gold now being shipped is in payment therefore. But for Reuter's explicit statement we should doubt if the Indian Government had brought so much silver in so short a period, although doubtless large forward contracts for silver have been entered into. How soon the Indian Government will again come into the market will depend upon the imports of gold into India. We learn that a fairly large sum gold of has yet to arrive in India from Australia, and possibly the Government may require to purchase more silver to meet the further demands for rupees which the tender of this gold to the Currency Department will involve. The Reuter's telegram referred to also stated that when the coinage of the last purchase of silver is completed 8 1-2 crores of rupees will have been added to the stock of rupees since February. This means that India in the current year has purchased something like 30,000,000 oz. of silver for coinage beyond the silver bought by the bazaar for ornaments. As India has bought this large quantity of silver in a year of famine, we may ask: How much will India buy in a year of prosperity and large exports? It is indeed evident that for the future India will be a very large buyer of silver both for coinage and for ornament, and that consequently the price may rule at a higher level than has been witnessed since India temporarily ceased her large purchase in 1893. At 29 1-8d. the market is firm with buyers at the figure.

There is also a characteristic article upon the Indian Currency Experiment but considerations of space preclude our quoting from it here.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

REYNOLDS—October 29, at Pedder Road, Bombay, Gertrude, eldest daughter of Playford Reynolds.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BURT—October 20, at Nowgong, Assam, the wife of H A Seymour Burt, Assistant District Superintendent of Police, Bengal, of a daughter.

GARDINER—October 23, at Rawalpindi, the wife of Lieut A Gardiner, Royal Engineers, of a son.

MCPHERSON—October 21, at Dumka, Santhal Parganas, Bengal, the wife of H McPherson, I C S, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

DE COURCY—October 6, at Dharmsala, of enteric fever, Robert Stuart De Courcy, Punjab Forest Service, third son of W B De Courcy, District Judge, Punjab, aged 26 years.

MELVILL—October 6, at Baghdad, from the results of an accident, Jessie Adele, the beloved wife of Major P J Melvill, Indian Staff Corps, aged 32 years.

SUTTON JONES—October 30, at Indore, George Goring John Sutton Jones, Lieut-Colonel, Commanding the Bhopal Battalion, aged 43 years.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1900.

THE Ministers at Peking have agreed on the proposals for presentation to China and only await the approval of the same by their respective Cabinets. If this statement might be accepted in its fullest sense it would mean another mile-post passed towards the settlement. But directly the Powers get into line they immediately diverge again and we seem as far as ever from the pacification of China. Li Hung Chang had become impatient a month ago and is reported to be actively engaged in an attempt to sow disunion among the Powers. It was not necessary to sow more seeds of the kind, there is promise of a fairly full crop already. But whatever his motive may be few impartial people can condemn his efforts to take time by the forelock. Li Hung Chang could not fail to observe the prevalent want of unanimity among the Powers and their too evident suspicion and jealousy of one another. And a much less skilful diplomatist than he would endeavour to take advantage of it. It is to his interest to develop discord, and if he can, he will. So far, however, he has not committed himself in any way and even another "Chinese Gordon" could not feel himself justified in undertaking summary reprisals on the person of the ancient diplomatist. He has asked, as who would not, that each nation shall make its own claims and has promised that each shall be considered in its turn. And if his suggestion be taken as implying his belief that agreement between the Powers is improbable and a slur upon European statecraft, is he very greatly to be blamed? That Li Hung Chang has made reasonable suggestions cannot be denied. By way of guaranteeing such indemnity as may be agreed upon he has offered that the control of the Imperial Customs shall be handed over to an International Commission, and it is stated in Peking that four of the Powers have already signified their willingness to agree to these proposals, notwithstanding the undertaking of China in 1898 that an Englishman should always be at the head of the customs. In the joint Note of Prince Ching and Li Hung Chang, China expresses regret for the recent occurrences, and promises that they shall never recur. She admits her liability to pay an indemnity, and regarding commercial treaties, China is willing to reaffirm or modify the old treaties, or to make new ones. The general principles having been approved, China asks that the Tsung-li-Yamen may be permitted to resume its functions, and that the foreign troops may be withdrawn when the various items of the indemnity have been arranged.

The Note further urges that now negotiations have been begun, the Foreign Powers should declare an armistice and cease military action. But this concession the Powers will not grant probably because, as Dr. Morrison informs the "Times," the covering despatch again impudently ascribes the recent occurrences to the "Boxers," and makes no mention of the concurrence of the Imperial troops, though it admits that the "Boxers" received support from Princes and Ministers. These, the despatch says, have since, by Imperial decree, been ordered punishment in accordance with Chinese law, but the tone of the despatch "is characteristically arrogant, as if the position were that of China offering terms, not of Europe dictating them." But "punishment according to the Chinese law" is not quite what the German Note asked for. What is wanted is not reduction from "the Double-Eyed Peacock's Feather," or the withdrawal of a royal warrant of permission to wear the "Yellow Jacket." The International Tribunal at Pao-ting-fu has sought to enlighten the nation upon this point by sentencing four high functionaries, one of whom is the Governor, to death. The International Tribunal will see that the sentence is carried into effect, and from this lesson the Chinese authorities may gather what is meant by Occidentals who demand an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth. And if they adopt Occidental ideas to that extent they will approach much more rapidly towards the desired end of their troubles than they will by adhering to the provisions of the Chinese law. Meantime the Allies under Count Waldersee are not marking time. They are punishing those implicated in the massacres of missionaries and fighting heavy engagements with troops who get the worst of it every time. China has been assured we are not at war with her, that we are anxious for her welfare. But if her "Grand Old Man" were acquainted with Kemble he might be excused quoting his well-known lines, "Perhaps it was right to dissemble your love, but—why did you kick me downstairs?" If we admit that we are at war, China would have a better chance of defending herself. As it is we cry, "Peace, Peace" yet we go on cuffing the poor Chinaman, and hitting him not only above, but below the belt, in his tenderest places for choice. Wherever new outrages are perpetrated it may be right that we should punish the offenders ourselves and not wait for their punishment according to Chinese law. Perhaps no one can blame us for sending an expedition to Pao-ting-fu, despite the demand of the Chinese plenipotentiaries that hostilities shall immediately cease, and perhaps our methods of punishment are more efficacious, if less artistic than theirs. The Powers profess their anxiety for peace and have persuaded themselves that they are doing their best towards restoring it. Yet, not content with their desecrating the Forbidden City and defiling the Royal Palaces, they must needs occupy the Imperial tombs. This is a step which we regret was ever taken, and we shall be glad to find that it was on the orders of Count Waldersee or any other leader but a British General. Nothing that the troops could have done would provoke so much resentment as this, for whatever our Western reverence for the dead may be, it is as nothing compared with that of the Chinese. When the most harrowing accounts of imaginary massacres at the Legations were published, the German Emperor had given loose rein to his tongue, and anti-Chinese feeling was at its height, a suggestion was made that the Imperial tombs should be razed to the ground. But the idea was scouted as unworthy and barbarous.

We can scarcely believe that the General responsible for the occupation of the tombs will be permitted to do more than "occupy" them. To overthrow a single stone would be to destroy all possibility of the restoration of peace until after incalculable bloodshed and the decimation of the population of China. Every Chinaman, Boxer, Black Flag, official, merchant, even the commonest coolie would be in arms against the "Foreign Devil," who would then have to justify his still undeserved appellation. To occupy the tombs even as a menace is a mistake. "If massacres of Christians continue," your Imperial tombs will be destroyed." That is what is meant. And if a threat be made it must be carried out if the offence specified be committed. That is the danger now pending. If we escape from it, peace is within reasonable distance. It is better to leave new outrages to be dealt with by Chinese law than that thousands of lives be unnecessarily forfeited. In the appeal from Hongkong to Great Britain which we reproduced some time ago, the writer "Sinensis," who had spent many years in the Celestial Empire, pointed out the necessity for seeing that the Chinese ruling powers should not repeat the horrors which, to quote a notable exile, have "staggered humanity." And this is one of the points on which an agreement between the Powers may be expected. It is the avowed object of the present operations. But if that object is to be achieved it is not by striking at what the Chinaman reveres as most sacred, the resting-place of his ancestors. The vast majority of Chinamen are loyal to their Sovereign and to defile the tombs of the Imperial family would be equivalent to the defilement of their own. European troops are numerous enough to punish local outrages, if not to see that the various provincial authorities keep the peace in their respective localities. They have occupied Pao-ting-fu and Sechou, have annihilated a force at Teching-King, and wherever they advance they are able to overthrow forces which greatly outnumber them. These facts alone are sufficient indication of the strength of the "Ocean-men." There was no necessity whatever for their action at Siling.

SEVERAL important measures which are pending from the last legislative session are likely to be passed into law this cold weather in Calcutta. The principal are the Assam Emigration Bill, and the smaller Health Bill therewith connected, also the Indian Mines Bill. These measures have already evoked a good deal of opposition, the Emigration Bill on account of the enhancement it proposes in the minimum wage for tea garden coolies, the Mines Bill because of the restrictions it imposes on the labour of women and children who have never, hitherto, been subjected to any such limitations in India. Round these measures the principal interest of the session centres itself. There are also two smaller Bills, introduced but not yet passed, which will most probably be brought into force this year. They are the Ports Bill, introduced during the Simla session, to regulate the arrangements for segregation in lieu of quarantine for ships arriving at Indian ports with sickness on board and the Army Tolls Bill, which is to extend the practice to India, that already obtains at Home, under which troops on the march are exempted from the payment of tolls. The Ports Bill is not likely to be contested. As regards the Tolls Bill the only point of interest relates to the question of the compensation which farmers, to whom ferries are leased from Government, can claim on account of the withdrawal of the somewhat occasional privilege of making money out of a passing column of troops. The remaining Bills, introduced but not yet passed, which may possibly be proceeded with, are the Religious Endowments Bill and the Registration of Ships Bill. The Religious Endowments Bill was introduced, two years ago, by Mr. Ananda Charlu. Not having been since proceeded with, it has become liable to be dropped though it can be revived with special permission. Its principal object is to popularise the governing bodies of Hindu and other religious trusts by the extension to them of the principle of periodical election. The question is beset with thorny prejudices. The registration of Ships Bill is equally difficult. The bone of contention in it is concerned with the minimum space on board the ship to be provided for lascars, the Home measure making no distinction between British and Indian seamen, in this respect, while employers of native labour reasonably urge that in tropical seas where the men sleep habitually in the open air on deck, it is unnecessary to provide them with as much cabin space as is given to European sailors, boxed up in forecastles that have to be almost hermetically sealed against the icy blasts of northern latitudes. The measure, however, is still in the plastic state and may be greatly modified if, indeed, it be proceeded with at all. To complete the list it should be added that three entirely new measures are upon the tapis. They are the Military Lunatics Bill, the Indian Forest Fires Bill, and the Central Provinces Civil Courts Bill. Particulars of these have already been published. The Military Lunatics Bill is to provide for the discharge from the army of soldiers of unsound mind. The Forest Fires Bill is to enable villagers responsible for fires in Government forests to be dealt with efficiently. The Central Provinces Civil Court Bill is merely for the more convenient arrangement of divisions in judicial work in the Central Provinces. None of the last three measures are likely to be contested. But it will be seen from the programme that the session is likely to be an important one. The 15th December has been fixed for the assembling of the Additional Members in Calcutta.

THE fishing rights of British subjects on the western coast of Newfoundland are the cause of periodical troubles with France, and the "Daily Express" publishes an article on "French tyranny in Newfoundland" which contains a digest of the points at issue. Under a treaty made in 1713 France holds certain rights of fishing off the coast of Newfoundland, and of using part of the shore for purposes connected with this fishing, without interference from British subjects. This treaty has been so strained in interpretation and so extended in application by the French that they now claim to be practically lords of the sea and shore, with a monopoly of the fishery and a right to prevent the people of Newfoundland from developing the mineral resources of the district. How far this insolent contention has been pushed may be seen in the case of Captain Cunningham, who purchased a number of licenses to work the mines at Mings Bight. He spent £20,000 in opening a mine shaft and importing machinery, only to see a French warship land a party of marines, plant the French flag over his works, and forbid all farther operations! The story is almost incredible but the whole facts are filed in the Colonial Office, who have done nothing, notwithstanding that Newfoundland has been part of the British Empire for 300 years. Not only was it a great loss to Captain Cunningham, but the loss to the Colony which would have been benefited by the employment of labour and the development of the country, may be estimated in millions. This is the most striking instance of French arrogance, but there are many others. British fishermen are driven off the fishing grounds; their nets are cut and confiscated, and the whole wretched business is carried on under the eyes of the British naval officer in command of the station, whose standing instructions are to "avoid a rupture with the French"—at any cost of sacrificing British rights. It is certainly time action was taken, and what is more the Colonial Office will have to recognize the colonial spirit. When Colonials have fought for the Empire and fought so stoutly, the British Government must be prepared to back up the rights of Colonials. There will be no need to fight. The justice of Newfoundland's case is so clear that only a moderate degree of firmness in dealing with France is needed. What is immediately needed is that the jurisdiction of naval officers should cease, and the territorial waters of Newfoundland, in the west as in the east, be placed fully and frankly under the control of the colony. France should be made, says the "Express," a cash offer for her actual treaty rights, which are small enough; if she refuses, the exercise of those "rights" should be cut down to the literal interpretation of the Treaty of Utrecht, the Treaty of Paris, and the Treaty of Versailles.

THEIR EXCELLENCIES Lord and Lady Northcote, attended by Captain Greig, Aide-de-Camp, arrived in Bombay on Saturday morning from Mahableshwar by the ordinary train in order to receive Lord and Lady Curzon. As the arrival was private, a few native gentlemen were present at the station, by whom Lord and Lady Northcote were decorated with floral wreaths. Their Excellencies, escorted by the bodyguard, drove to the Government House, Malabar Point. A salute of seventeen guns was fired from the saluting battery announcing the arrival of the Governor.

THE Marine Court of Enquiry appointed to conduct an investigation into the circumstances attending the grounding of the s. s. Bahaduri off Chorwar on the Kathiawar Coast on the 7th October last, delivered their judgment at the Esplanade Police Court on Saturday. The Court considered that the courses steered by the master were wrong courses and resulted in the grounding of the steamer. It appeared the Bahaduri approached the coast at full speed. The Court was further of opinion that the master was guilty of great carelessness and acted without due care and caution, and ordered that his certificate of competency as master be suspended for six months from the date of grounding. The Court was also of opinion that the evidence which is adduced before Marine Courts of Inquiry, where vessels of this class have sustained damage, would be more reliable if the ordinary "log book" were kept on them, which would be produced before the Court and would be a check on the very contradictory evidence it had to deal with as in the present enquiry.

THE High Court re-opens to-day on the termination of the October vacation.

THE Chitral reliefs arrived at Sarai, all well, on the 31st October.

MR. F. A. NICHOLSON of Madras has been nominated a Member of the Viceroy's Legislative Council.

THE question of encouraging mule-breeding in Madras by planters and ryots is now being considered by the Government.

No sign has been made at Meerut for holding the usual North-West Provinces and Oudh polo tournament during the autumn race week.

THE Lucknow Race management propose to hold a polo tournament, open to any team in the Bengal Command, during the Army Cup race week.

THE Hon'ble Mr. Spring, Consulting Engineer for Railways, Madras, will officiate as Director of Railway Construction, while Mr. C. W. Hodson is absent on privilege leave.

IN Kashmir, excluding Srinagar, the total cholera cases to the 28th October were 5,531, with 3,204 deaths. In Srinagar there were 1,768 cases, and 899 deaths during the same period.

THE death-rates in the Hissar, Karnal and Umballa districts continue to be high, the ratios per 1,000 of population being no less, respectively, than 142,210 and 184, as against normals of 3,950 and 52.

MR. D. M. SMEATON was to give over charge of the office of Financial Commissioner, Burma, to Mr. D. Norton on Friday, and leaves Rangoon by Monday's steamer for Calcutta to take his seat on the Viceregal Council.

SIR EDMOND ELLES has left Simla to join the Commander-in-Chief on tour at Bakloh. Lady Elles and Miss Elles are proceeding to England for the winter months. Miss Elles's marriage with Colonel Dillon, we understand, will probably take place at Lahore about 8th February.

CHOLERA, which in the ordinary course ought to be dying out, is slightly on the increase, the fresh cases for the week ending the 13th instant having been 413 against 319 in the previous week. The districts showing the greatest number of fresh cases were Jullundur, Multan, and Gurdaspur. Altogether the Province has had 57,513 cases, with 30,949 deaths.

FROM the 20th to the 26th ultimo, 2 Europeans, 12 East Indians, 15 Native Christians, 331 Hindus, and 41 Mahomedans died within the Municipal limits of Madras, making a total of 451, the death-rate being 51·8 per mille and the mean for the ten previous

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE CRISIS IN CHINA.

PUNISHMENT OF OFFICIALS AT PAO-TING-FU.

THE PEKING NEGOTIATIONS.

LONDON, Nov. 3.

The International Tribunal at Pao-ting-fu has condemned to death four high functionaries, including the Governor, for complicity in the massacre of missionaries.

The Ministers at Peking have agreed to the proposals for presentation to China, and only await the approval of the same by their respective Cabinets.

The Allies have occupied the Imperial tombs at Siling.

The Germans and French will garrison Pao-ting-fu during the winter.

LONDON, Nov. 4.

Count Waldersee reports that an Anglo-German force has occupied Sechon and advanced against Tzekingkuan. They were opposed at the Great Wall on the 29th ultimo by one thousand Chinese. The gate was stormed, five guns captured and fifty Chinese killed.

The Germans had seven casualties.

The "Pall Mall Gazette" publishes a despatch, dated Ichow, 28th ultimo, which says that an Anglo-German force of 1,500 has had a heavy engagement at Tzchingkung Pass on the frontier of Shansi.

The Germans were enfiladed and relieved by the Bengal Cavalry who dismounted and scaled the heights and outflanked the enemy.

The British had no casualties.

LATER.

The Germans in a despatch, dated Kiaochau, 1st instant, states they have stormed a village near Kaumi, which was obstinately defended by Boxers in uniform, who lost heavily.

The Germans had two marines wounded.

THE BENGAL LANCERS' WINTER QUARTERS.

The 1st Bengal Lancers are returning to Hongkong for the winter.

A RISING IN SPAIN.

LONDON, Nov. 3.

Martial law has been proclaimed throughout Spain, owing to the appearance of considerable Carlist bands in Catalonia and Valencia. Numerous leaders, including several noblemen, have been arrested.

Troops have dispersed most of the bands.

It appears that a premature outbreak prevented what might have been a formidable rising.

LONDON, Nov. 4.

The Carlist newspapers throughout Spain have been suppressed and many persons arrested and exiled.

Strong forces are patrolling the frontier.

FIGHTING NEAR UGANDA.

Doctor Sherlock was killed and Lieut. Kenneth Henderson, Indian Staff Corps, was severely wounded in action with Nandi to the eastward of Uganda on the night of 13th October.

LONDON, Nov. 4.

Sir Clement Hill, who was recently appointed Superintendent of the East African territories, has left the Coast en route for Uganda, under a strong escort.

An official telegram from Sir Harry Johnstone, dated the 11th ultimo, says he has sufficient troops and does not require assistance.

BOROUGH COUNCIL ELECTIONS.

The result of the elections for the Borough Councils in London is 785 Moderates, 460 Progressives, 106 Independents and 11 Labour candidates.

The sweeping victory of the Moderates in London was not expected. They now command twenty-two Councils.

The Progressives had a majority of only six Councils.

The election was largely fought on Party lines.

THE NEW CABINET.

The criticisms on the new Cabinet appointments have moderated and the papers are recognising that some of the best material available has been utilized.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PORTSAID, Nov. 2.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer s. s. Goorkha left here this afternoon.

The Austrian Lloyds s. s. China, from Calcutta, left Colombo for Trieste, on the afternoon of the 1st instant.

The Florio and Rubattino S. N. Co.'s s. s. D. Balduino, Captain Canepa, left Aden for Bombay on Saturday at 1 p.m., and she is expected to arrive in Bombay on Friday next at daylight.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Nov. 2.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet.
Surats quiet.
Good Bhownugger 4 12-32.
The Manchester Market has been steady.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	98 3-4
3 per cent. Rentes	100 1-2
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	109 1-2
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee papers	64 5-8
Bar Silver	29 15-16

It is understood that no more remounts will be required from Australia for the mounted troops in China.

The following telegram with reference to the tea crop in various districts has been despatched by the General Committee, Indian Tea Association here, to the Committee of the Association in London:—The Assam outturn last month was good and immediate prospects are fair. In Cachar the outturn last month was normal, but immediate prospects are bad. In Sylhet the outturn last month was poor but immediate prospects are fair. In the Dooars and Terai the outturn last month was normal, and immediate prospects are bad. In Darjeeling the season is practically closed. In all district the cold weather has set in generally

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

BRITISH CASUALTIES IN THE WAR.

BOER WOMEN TRANSPORTED.

RETURN OF TROOPS FROM THE CAPE DELAYED.

AN APPEAL FROM LORD ROBERTS.

LONDON, Nov. 3.

Lord Roberts returns to Capetown, via Durban, and sails about the 20th instant.

Numbers of Boer refugees at Lourenzo Marques are returning to rejoin their commandoes.

A party of forty of them encountering a British detachment were all either killed, wounded or made prisoners.

New barracks have been ordered to be erected at Bloemfontein for a garrison of 7,000 men.

The total British casualties in the South African war amount to 46,026; of these about 33,000 have recovered and rejoined.

The British casualties in South Africa during October amount to 3,601.

Sir A. Milner has returned to Capetown after a prolonged visit to the Transvaal.

Owing to repeated proofs of Boer women assisting commandoes in various ways the British are sending numbers of them down country to the garrison towns or ports.

The Boers occupied Koffyfontein on the 24th ultimo.

The garrison at Reddersburg, numbering thirty men, surrendered to the Boers but were subsequently released.

The Boers looted the town.

Twenty transports at Capetown are awaiting returning troops but it is unlikely that any considerable number will return for some time.

The departure of A Battery Horse Artillery has been countermanded.

LONDON, Nov. 4.

Lord Roberts has sent an earnest appeal to the public to refrain from thrusting drink upon his gallant comrades when they return home. He says they have behaved like heroes in the battlefield and like gentlemen everywhere.

Owing to recent opposition General Hunter has destroyed Ventersburg.

Boer prisoners admit 140 casualties in the fighting with Barton's column on the 25th ult.

LATER.

Lord Roberts reports several slight engagements in the Rustenburg district and in the south of Orange River Colony.

Seven hundred Australians have sailed from Capetown, homeward bound.

General Clery has arrived at Durban, en route to England.

Captain Wolfe-Murray, Highland Light Infantry, is at Durban and is returning to India immediately.

ACCIDENT AT DHOND.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Nov. 3.

Yesterday afternoon an accident occurred at the New Railway Institute, Dhond, G. I. P. Railway, in which five men were seriously injured. The men belonged to the Railway Department and were engaged in painting, seated on a swinging scaffolding. The board broke away in the middle and they were precipitated to some distance. The men were badly hurt having fallen from a height of 25 feet, and were brought to Poona in a goods train; two of them are in a precarious state.

FRONTIER NEWS.

THE BRITISH AGENT AT KABUL.

SIMLA, Nov. 3.

The British Agent has arrived at Kabul and gone on to the Amir's summer residence.

A convoy of mules from Yunan have arrived at Bhamo, where the usual transfrontier trade is proceeding peacefully.

PLAGUE IN POONA.

POONA, Nov. 4.

Plague is decreasing in the city and increasing in the cantonment for the last two days. To-day's returns shows 33 cases, 33 deaths and a total mortality of 36, and yesterday's 34 cases, 33 deaths and a mortality of 36 in the cantonment. Yesterday there were six cases and two deaths and to-day eleven cases and four deaths. Mrs. E. A. Wood was attacked with plague.

FIRE AT MODY BAY.

DESTRUCTION OF EUROPEAN PLAGUE HOSPITAL.

On Saturday afternoon, a fire broke out in the European Plague Hospital, at Frere Road, Mody Bay, by which two observation wards, two plague wards, two servants' quarters and one assistant surgeons' quarters, in all seven sheds, were destroyed. The hospital consisted of a number of cadjan-roof structures, erected in two rows opposite the St. George's Hospital, on the other side of Frere Road, and in a line parallel to the railway, which runs right up to the tanks belonging to the Bulk Oil Company. It appears that about half-past 3 o'clock engine No. 137 of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company, with a few waggons attached, steamed past the hospital towards the tanks and a few minutes after one of the sheds in the middle of the row, next to the railway line, was discovered to be on fire. A fine breeze was blowing at the time and the materials of the sheds being highly inflammable, the fire spread with rapidity and before the Fort engine appeared on the scene, seven of the sheds were completely burnt down. The steamers from other stations also arrived, but none of them were used, as a line of hose attached to a hydrant was found sufficient to check the flames, which were put out at 4 o'clock. The hospital was unoccupied and contained nothing beyond iron bedsteads and a few articles. The damage was estimated at Rs. 2,500.

It has come to the knowledge of the Temporary Loan Fund for Wounded and Invalided Soldiers in England that convalescent members of the Colonial contingents are being sent back to their respective Colonies as steerage passengers in passenger steamships. Eleven Colonial wounded soldiers having sailed from England on October 12 in R. M. S. Ormuz as steerage passengers, the Orient Company, with the sanction of the Lord Mayor, telegraphed to the commander of the Ormuz at Gibraltar to put these Colonial convalescents on the dietary of the Second Saloon, and to allow them the Second Class deck and comforts. Similar arrangements are being made with the Castle-Union Line to Capetown and with the Canadian Dominion Line. It is felt that it would be within the province of the Imperial Government to arrange that these Colonial Volunteers, many of whom are enteric patients requiring special care, should be despatched to their respective Colonies in a manner more fitting their needs and condition.

THE VICEROY'S TOUR.

AT JUNAGADH.

ROYAL ENTERTAINMENT.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

VERAVAL, Nov. 3.

Yesterday afternoon, the R. I. M. S. Clive arrived off the small Portuguese settlement of Diu, which their Excellencies the Viceroy and Lady Curzon, accompanied by the staff, visited. They were received by the Governor of the Fort, which is one of the first Portuguese possessions in India, and was constructed with a view to all the possibilities of war that prevailed at the time. It is a most interesting place. We left Diu in the evening for Verawal. Here Colonel Hunter, the Political Agent of Kathiawar, received their Excellencies on reaching the shore. The Viceregal party drove to Somnath to see the fine old gates. Lady Curzon landed and proceeded later, and the entire party went on by a special train to Junagadh. The police, looking very smart, were drawn up as a guard. The entire town was gaily decorated. It is a fine place with excellent buildings and, like Bhownagar, remarkably clean. The special train was accompanied by Mr. Souter, Superintendent of the Kathiawar Agency Police.

JUNAGADH, Nov. 3.

Nothing could have been more cordial than the welcome his Excellency received at Bhuj on his arrival, but it was only a foretaste of what was to come. As night came on, a glow spread over the city. Thousands and thousands of tiny lamps had been lighted along all the roads, tracing the outlines of the principal buildings. The palace, with the lake in front, was a dream of fairyland. The whole scene, with its thousands of picturesquely-grouped spectators, looked like a tale from the Arabian Nights, realised at last the perspective which reduced the lights on the far side of the lake to the size of the smallest sparks, and the outlines they marked were given the effect of immense distance. It seemed as if miles stretched even between the shore and the island lying in the centre of the lake, now a huge mirror repeating in its vague depth the glories that surrounded it. Across the stillness floated the sound of distant music. It was a time to dream to forget the world of famine and plague and politics, to believe that here in this grand harmony the peace which is to come had been attained at last. It could not be for long, however. Some of the fairy lamps close by were already dying down. A turbaned figure looking fantastic in the varying glow approached to replenish the lamps, and the spell was broken. The more near the approach to the palace through the long narrow streets, the thicker became the throng. The Bhattias and their women crowded along towards the great gates through huge triumphal arches that seemed for all the world as if they had grown under the mason's hand, instead of being the work of the artist. Here was the cultivator with his family drawn in from his fields to see the wondrous show, and above all to look upon the great British Chief for whom his own Chief had prepared these things. There was the merchant, even his power of reckoning being paralysed by what he saw. Now and then a sowar passed along the light, catching his strange accoutrements, and in the resulting quaintness hiding their defects. As the people salaamed might be seen the remnants of the past bowing treacherous. They raised their hands to their heads, palms turned outwards that he so reverenced might note they bore no murderous weapon. That was a lesson from Sivajee and it was strange to find it handed down from generation to generation in this remote corner of the Empire. Inside the palace yard, the guard was drawn in line. It belonged to the State. No keenness was necessary to mark the fact that the days of fighting were over. Factions in arms no longer disturb the peace. Why should these men be devoted to drill, when there are so many other ways in which they can be employed? Once in a while they may assemble for military work; just so; they do not absolutely forget their present arms is a weird display of the individual idea. In this light, however, armed with snider and bayonet, they looked quite imposing, the cavaliers behind their belts bristling with knives belonging to a century that has flown, and their horses almost hiding under a mass of costly, though cumbrous, paraphernalia, added to the brightness of the scene. The palace itself was brilliantly illuminated. It is a beautiful structure upon which many lakhs of rupees have been spent. Up the red-carpeted stairs the way leads to the Durbar Hall, rich in marble work, the cold hard polish of which is softened by the delicate crimson light from the huge crystal chandeliers in the dining hall. On the left, however, the spectacle was yet more imposing. Flowers and plants mingled with the glitter of silver on the snowy cloth, scarlet and gold uniforms, relieved the more sombre evening dress of some of the guests. All was animation.

The banquet over, the Rao, accompanied by his officials, all richly attired, joined the table. In a short speech he proposed the health of the Queen-Empress. There was no doubting the enthusiasm with which it was received. In one of his usual happy speeches her Majesty's Representative, the Viceroy, responded, and proposed the health of the Rao, who having also responded the entire party drove from the palace to view a grand display of fire-works which had been prepared on the lake. Soon the peace that reigned there was broken by the bursting of rockets, whose flight was reflected in the water, and whose vari-coloured showers gave a new interest to the spectacle. Then came the roll of carriages, and ere long all was quiet. The lights died out; the moon and the stars reigned supreme. It was a transformation, the real of which few witnessed, its progress was beautiful beyond words.

AT THE LAKHPUTJI CRYSTAL PALACE.

In the morning his Excellency visited the various places of interest in the city, first going to the Aina Mahal, built about 1750, and known as the Lakhputji Crystal Palace. It contains a strange polyglot of curios arranged without regard to date, shape, or make. Hogarth's productions find position among the specimens of native portraiture, and examples of Russian and Italian art are fitted in as space permits. All over, even on the roofs there are mirrors, sadly decayed, in most instances, with age. There is a room full of clocks, mechanical wonders, many from Holland, that had been purchased, as their performances, musical or otherwise, took the fancy of the Chiefs. The colouring, originally gaudy, is garish in decay. The most interesting room is that in which the durbars used to be held. Here the throne is placed on a low dais, which is surrounded by water kept moving by numerous sprays, which also refresh the flowers and ferns. Upon the edge between the low colonades around sat the Jadeja Chiefs and the durbar officials who could only approach their lord across a single narrow path leading to the throne.

VISIT TO THE SCHOOLS.

Of the visit to the old hospital and that in course of construction nothing need be said. The prize-giving at the Girls' High School was intensely interesting. The children ranged from five to thirteen. There were about forty of them standing on either side of the room, and on the Viceregal party entering, they sang, in Guzerati, a quaint song of welcome five tiny maidens taking the leading part very prettily, while all joined in the refrain ending continually with the words "Lord Curzon," given with great emphasis. The needle-work done by the scholars was placed on the tables near the walls, and was certainly wonderfully good.

At the Boys' High School further on, there was quite a display of histrionic ability, the youngsters reciting and performing in English with remarkable intelligence. They had been carefully trained, and showed it. As the Viceroy left after expressing his approval of what he had seen, shrill voices hurrahed after him, till the place echoed and re-echoed the sound.

In the School of Art, near at hand, a number of students were found drawing or painting. Three were busy on portraits of Lord and Lady Curzon, which were most creditable. The school is evidently doing exceedingly good work. The same may be said of the technical branch, the silver works for which Cutch is famous, being a great improvement on the slovenly finished specimens that find their way into the market from the hands of the ordinary bazaar craftsmen. Round the well-arranged museum, and then away to see the tombs of former Chiefs. These are dilapidated, having been shaken to ruin by the earthquake of 1819. The main point of interest lies in the fact that some have domes to mark the fact that the wives of the dead beneath died on the funeral pyre.

AT MANDVIE.

After breakfast the long drive back to Mandvie was undertaken. The party arrived there about six, to find the town decorated as elaborately with fairy lamps as Bhuj had been. The Customs-house, a large building of excellent design, was a most prominent feature, and from the Clive lying four miles out, so adorned it looked palatial indeed. The town in the distance seemed as if by magic it had changed places with the capital.

DEPARTURE FOR DIU.

At eight o'clock all the baggage having been got on board, the Clive started for Diu. So ended the visit to Cutch with its background of politics and its foreground of loyalty.

SCENE AT JUNAGADH.

It would be difficult to imagine anything more typically Oriental than Verawal as she appeared this morning, when the Clive had dropped anchor just four miles off the pier. The sky and the sea were of the brightest blue; in the background the old troopship gleaming white, her brasswork flashing back the rays of the early sun as she rose and fell on the waves; in the foreground the launches and boats, gay with flags, plying backwards and forwards between the ship and shore; in the distance rows of flat-roofed, well-built houses, their white sides vieing with those of the ship and the monotony of their colouring relieved by the vivid blue or yellow of their great porticoes, mingled with a thousand variations to be found in the banners that floated from every available vantage point; in mid-distance the pier, a mass of colour, to which the crowd of native spectators lent additional richness to the whole—that was the picture which presented itself to Lord and Lady Curzon, and they must have seen it with strange satisfaction. His Excellency accompanied by two of his staff, had already driven to Somnath Patan to view its ancient temple and he arrived at the Bunder station. Just after the Manager of the Railway, Mr. Rowland, Mr. Carroll, Traffic Superintendent, the Harbour Master, and Mr. Souter, of the Agency Police, had escorted her Ladyship to her carriage amid the cheers of the bystanders. Here also was the Dewan of Junagadh deputed by his Highness the Nawab to receive and escort their Excellencies to the ancient State. A liberal garlanding with the beaten gold necklets designed in a manner peculiar to this portion of Kathiawar, and the train moved off towards its destination. The running was exceedingly good. It appeared wonderful that so heavy a load could be borne, at times, at the rate of forty-two miles an hour over metre guage rails. The country on either side of these looked charming. As far as the eye could reach, the land, gently undulating, was covered with rich crops of jowari and of cotton, just bursting into bloom. What a difference from last year when the whole of Kathiawar was one huge brown plain, relieved only by the whitening bones of dead cattle, or far away by the fickle mirage. Had it not been for the Persian silent wheels, and the native line guards standing at half-mile intervals, it would have been possible to conceive that, after all, we were passing through the level tracts on Yorkshire or the Midlands. Here and there, too, a bullock-cart tended to dispel the illusion. Glimpses of fortified walls and occasional pael towers, reminiscent of the days of internecine warfare and bloodshed, further reminded one that this was indeed India. The people by the way-side seemed so happy and prosperous. It was hard to realise that in Bhownagar alone at one time with cholera they were dying at the rate of a thousand a day, and the vast expanses of uncut grass alone told how few were the cattle now and how great had been the misery. The train passed rapidly over several fine bridges spanning streams which came from the slopes of the Girnah, and which during the recent monsoon destroyed the railway. At these points, in the full blaze of midday, Junagadh was reached, but not the Junagadh of November last when even the luxuriant trees on the road to the Girnah drooped and died. This was a Junagadh of colour and beauty. On the left the wood-clad hills rose to a height of 3,500 feet, showing on their peaks ruins eloquent of history; on the right stretched the town, jubilant in flags and bunting. The special platform, covered in red, was occupied by the Nawab standing in his most costly attire under a huge red umbrella, brilliant with gold. Near him were Captain Pottinger, Assistant Political Agent, his son, Sher Juma, and behind the principal officials of the durbar, including Mr. T. M. Tripathi, State Agent. On the ground in the rear were drawn up, in double rank, a squadron of lancers, whilst opposite were smart bodies of infantry and police. To the right of this, again, were the State performing horses, gaily caparisoned, whilst opposite were five elephants that must have felt vain of their gorgeous trappings. Alongside two rhinoceros were standing quietly with leaders on their backs. Forming a suitable background to all this display was a fine stone triumphal arch, which is to commemorate the visit of his Excellency and Lady Curzon. The usual introductions over, the Viceroy, accompanied by the Political Agent, Colonel Hunter, the Military Secretary, an A.-D.-C., and Captain Griffiths, inspected the guard and escort. The party drove to the new Guest House, close by, where luncheon was spread.

NEW ARTS COLLEGE.

OPENING CEREMONY.

After a very short rest, the Viceroy drove to the new Arts College, which he was to open. It is a fine-looking building constructed on excellent lines and apparently well adapted for the purpose to which it is to be devoted. A huge shamiana had been erected on the ground, and here was gathered a large crowd representative of every branch of the higher native life of Kathiawar. The principal seats were occupied by Lord Curzon, the Nawab, and Sher Juma.

THE NAWAB'S ADDRESS.

Sher Juma Khan, son of the Nawab, on behalf of his father, read the following address:—

Your Excellency,—In offering you on my own behalf and on behalf of my State and of my people a warm welcome to the premier State in Kathiawar, the first thought that impresses itself upon us, is, that it is no common privilege that the province has enjoyed in seeing in you the first Viceroy who has ever been within its limits. At almost this time last year, when the certainty of widespread famine was engaging our anxious care, your Excellency, regardless of the toil of travel and of all considerations of personal convenience, lost no time in coming into the heart of this province, and helping, with your counsel and your encouraging presence, those who were engaged in alleviating the already deepening distress. We shall always associate with the fact that your Excellency is the first Viceroy who has visited Kathiawar, the recollection that it was in a time of anxiety and distress that you came; that you were no merely fair-weather friend, but proved a councillor and helper in the time of trouble; and now that the gloom of the recent past has been alleviated, and the province is in a fair way to regain much of its old prosperity, it is with feelings of hope and hearty satisfaction that we welcome your Excellency and gracious consort. You yourself have on more than one occasion evinced such a keen interest in the antiquities of this ancient land of India that Sourastra—if we may speak of Kathiawar by its classic name—must appeal very directly to your intellectual and historical sympathies, while the State of Junagadh itself has claims upon your interest to which I am sure you are already alive. To a keen and accomplished student of Oriental history like yourself, a State, which, to name only a few of our monuments, includes the world-renowned edicts of Asoka, a hoary relic of antiquity which for nearly two thousand years has brought its message of mercy to generation after generation; the great temple of Somnath with its memories of Mahomed of Ghazni which have lost all their bitterness under the mild and reconciling rule of the British Crown; the Borla Stupa which contained the deeply interesting relics of Buddha; and finally the stately temples which crown the heights of Girnar, cannot fail to prove interesting, and I can only express my hope that your visit may be one of unalloyed satisfaction to you and to her Excellency. We are gathered together for the purpose of witnessing the inauguration by your Excellency of the Bahauddin Arts College and Technical School. The building, which your Excellency has been kind enough to consent to declare open, has been raised out of funds contributed in order to perpetuate the memory of my esteemed Wazir, Bahauddinbhai, and of his long and valued services to the State during the last forty years, which I here take the opportunity of gratefully acknowledging. We hope to bring the college up to a state of efficiency at which we can apply for its affiliation to the University of Bombay. The foundation-stone of the building was laid by Colonel Hunter, and it will ever be a source of satisfaction to us to remember that in its earliest beginnings the institution was associated with an officer so distinguished for his successful and sympathetic oversight of the affairs of Kathiawar. Especially grateful are we that the completion of the work at a cost of over Rs. 2,00,000 is signalized by the presence of so enthusiastic a friend of learning and so distinguished an example of it as your Excellency. And now, your Excellency, permit me to return to a subject of a melancholy nature, but one which, for that reason, lies, I know, very near your heart. If the record of your Viceroyalty has been darkened by an appalling and widespread famine, it has already been brightened by the noble and self-sacrificing sympathy with a suffering people, which you have shown by personal visits to the scene of distress, by personal counsel and encouragement to workers in that arduous field, and by the generous and statesmanlike policy of your famine administration. For that reason I deem it opportune to commemorate your Excellency's visit to this State by requesting your Excellency to permit your name to be associated with the Sharni Canal, one of the most important and useful relief-works started in this State during the last famine. The irrigational advantages of this extensive canal which is now about seven miles and-a-quarter in length, and which it is proposed to extend for a further thirteen miles, are too obvious to require any comment from me. I fervently hope that the Curzon Canal may for all time keep in the recollection of the people of this State the name of the Viceroy who showed sympathy with the suffering millions in the hour of their distress, and to whom they looked as a wise benefactor.

THE VICEROY'S REPLY.

His Excellency the Viceroy said: Your Highness, Colonel Hunter, and Gentlemen,—His Highness in his opening remarks, which have been read to us so clearly by his Highness's son and heir, the Nawabzadeh, thereby testifying to the excellent education which he has received at the Rajkumar College at Rajkot, has alluded to the fact that I am the first Viceroy of India to visit Kathiawar. We have a proverb in England, which says, that it never rains but it pours, and on the same principle it would seem that while I am about it, I also am giving you a good dose, since this is the second year in succession in which I have spent the opening days of the month of November in this province. Last year I was unable to come to Junagadh. But my desire to see as much of Kathiawar as possible was heightened by the knowledge that, if I came to this State, I should have an opportunity of visiting the far-famed and sacred hill of Girnar with its sculptured shrines, the ancient temple of Somnath and the granite rock that has preserved till modern times the precious edicts of the Emperor Asoka. His Highness in his speech has alluded to these relics of bygone ages, the possession of which alone would distinguish his State from its neighbours, while the fact of a Mahomedan dynasty and people surviving among the Hindu principalities by which they are surrounded is itself an interesting connecting link with the warlike and tempestuous days that have now faded into the past. A more convincing proof of the changes through which Junagadh has passed and of the milder times in which we now live could not be found than the fact that under the shadow of the historic fort which has so often been besieged and stormed, and in a State which was for centuries the prey of warring armies, and which even after active warfare had ceased, was, until a recent date, the last refuge of lawless and inveterate dacoits. We are met together to-day to inaugurate the opening of a college for the study of the arts and sciences and of a school for the revival of the handicrafts, for which the artificer of India were once so renowned. (Applause.) These buildings are being erected in honour of the worthy Wazir, who is present here to-day, and who, for nearly half-a-century, has served the State. Two centuries ago, had a Wazir of Junagadh been commemorated in a public fashion, we may conjecture that there would have been built over his remains a magnificent tomb, which would promptly have been allowed to crumble to pieces by his successors. Now, as we know, that arts and sciences can never die, even though they are sometimes for a while submerged, and therefore we may hope that in this State not merely when he dies will the Wazir's mausoleum perpetuate his name, but that the Bahauddin College also may never lack pupils, may never cease to turn out scholars, and may hand down to a more lasting fame the memory of the Minister in whose honour it was founded. I trust that the College when opened may attract to its classes and may send on to the Bombay University a number of young students, who when they have taken their degrees, will return to the land of their birth, and will supply this and other Native States with the good material for which there is always an opening in the ranks of the public service. (Applause.) His Highness has further requested me to allow my name to be connected with the irrigation works of the Sharni Canal, which were started during the recent famine, and which, I understand, are not yet completed. I hardly think that I deserve this compliment, but as the Nawab wishes it, I have pleasure in acceding to his request. (Applause.) I understand the famine administration of Junagadh, both in its financial and in its relief aspects, to have been ably and creditably conducted. It has also been accompanied, owing to the capable exertions of Colonel Sealy, by an alienation settlement which has composed, in an amicable fashion, and with general acceptance, a very complex question of internal politics that has long been a thorn in the side of the State. Junagadh has henceforward, I believe, an era of assured peace and prosperity before it, and, standing, as I do, upon the threshold of this hopeful future, I have great pleasure in indicating my own sympathy and good wishes for its success by declaring this college and school open. (Applause.) If my words are not understood by all those whom I have been addressing now, though, I think, from the recognition which, at times, they have accorded, that they have been understood by a considerable number of those present, I trust that they may be translated and communicated to them afterwards. (Applause.)

His Excellency having been presented with a silver key for the purpose formally opened the building, and soon after inspecting the arrangement went back to the Guest House. From thence he returned the visit the Nawab had paid earlier in the day.

VISIT TO THE UPARKOT.

At about four o'clock his Excellency and Lady Curzon drove to view the ancient citadel of Junagadh, known as the Uparkot, and supposed to have been built before the advent of the Chudasama Kings. The position is admirably chosen, and commands the town and the country for miles around. The view obtained from its massive walls was superb, the bright city nestling towards it giving that touch of life which was wanting to make perfect the lovely panorama of wood and water beyond. Behind the Uparkot, at a safe distance, if cannon were primitive, towered its rugged grandeur the Girnar. Tea was provided for the party near some of the most interesting Buddhist relics, and after partaking of refreshment, the party returned.

DRIVE THROUGH THE CITY.

In the evening an official dinner was given, and at half-past ten o'clock their Excellencies drove through the city to see the illuminations. These were exceedingly fine. It seems as if Junagadh had awakened from a long sleep, for the buildings, bejewelled with fairy lights, are now such as to appeal to the eye most favourably, even in the day-time. Here and there the architectural combinations are exceptionally good, and it would not be hard at times to picture oneself in sunny Italy. It is impossible, however, to describe the effect at night when they are elaborately and tastefully illuminated, and one is forced to recall once more those tales of fairyland which delighted one's earlier days.

VISIT TO GIRNAR.

JUNAGADH, Nov. 4.

His Excellency Lord Curzon accompanied by Mr. Lawrence, Private Secretary, and other members of the staff as well as Colonel Hunter, Captain Pottinger, and the Diwan of Junagadh, this morning proceeded to visit the Girnar and its temples. Outside the Vageshvari Gate about a mile from the city, the famous Asoka stone was reached. This was examined with the greatest interest by his Excellency. It is a great boulder covered with Sanskrit inscriptions, the edicts of Asoka, or in other words the rules to be framed for the guidance of his Buddhist followers. Other inscriptions also find a place there by Rudradama and Skandagupta and refer to the Shudarshan lake, built by Chandragupta, B. C. 3120. The writings are now protected from the weather by a special building. Entering the carriages again the party drove over the excellent bridge recently built, and entered a picturesque glen close by celebrated in the Purans as the spot where Muchukand was lying asleep under the promise that his sleep would not be disturbed or whosoever disturbed it would be destroyed. Krishna was aware of this. When hard pressed by Kalyavan, he covered Muchukand with a cloth and went away. Kalyavan, on arriving, thought it was Krishna who lay covered and kicked the sleeper, who instantly turned him into ashes. Passing along the valley still further the party reached the shrine of Panch Pandava, where the ascent began. There are altogether some 4,300 steps to climb. Chairs borne by four men each were awaiting the party, and this means of conveyance was utilised by H. E. the Viceroy and others. The temples were in turn visited and the wonderful carving was carefully examined by Lord Curzon, whose wide knowledge of the antiquities of India was shown in the remarks made continually to those around him. A very pleasing incident occurred during the morning, which few observed owing to the quiet way in which the act was performed. The bearers of the chairs were unrelieved, and though they stood the strain marvellously, his Excellency seemed to consider that they must be somewhat fatigued. He, therefore, for a long distance toiled up the steps on foot, his thoughtfulness in this small matter speaking well for his feelings towards the very lowest in the vast dependency he administers. Breakfast was prepared at the guest-house, which is maintained by the durbar, and a climb to the point commanding a magnificent view of the country miles around was undertaken. A few hundred feet above was a temple not visited. Near by stood a huge boulder, the superstition concerning which is that whoever threw himself down from it into the valley below in the next world would be a king. Many suicides in consequence take place.

The descent was accomplished in forty-five minutes and the party drove back to the guest-house for tiffin. His Excellency was evidently greatly pleased with the excursion. At a quarter to three o'clock Lord Curzon left privately with Lady Curzon and staff, Colonel Hunter, Captain Pottinger, Mr. Souter, Mr. Rowland, and Mr. Carroll accompanying the party, which is expected to arrive at Rajkot at 5-30 p.m.

POONA, Nov. 4.

Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Curzon intend breaking their journey at Lanowli for a few hours on Friday next to see the Karli Caves.

Mr. Kunja Behary Ballav, M.A., of the City College, has written a pamphlet on "The Indian Famine," in which he attempts to prove that famines in India are due to "the low level of prices of agricultural produce in India, taxation, and the high rate of interest the raiyat has to pay." As nowhere in the pamphlet do we find any reference to the physical and climatic causes of failure of crops, Mr. Ballav can scarcely be considered to have added largely to our knowledge of facts. But the pamphlet is very cleverly written.

THE VICEROY'S VISIT TO BOMBAY.

The following garrison orders in reference to the approaching visit of the Viceroy to Bombay are published by Colonel W. H. Riddell, Commanding the Bombay district :—

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General in India, on tour, will arrive at Bombay, Grant Road Station, at 6-30 p. m. (local time), on the 7th November, 1900, and will proceed to Government House, Malabar Point. His Excellency's arrival will be private. A salute of 31 guns will be fired from the Saluting Battery, at 7 a. m., on the 8th November, 1900, to announce the arrival of his Excellency. The Bombay Light Horse will furnish an Escort in addition to the travelling Escort to be furnished by the 1st Bombay Lancers. Strength of the latter—1 Subaltern Officer, 1 Daffedar, and 12 Sowars. The 1st Battalion, Norfolk Regiment, will furnish an Officer's Guard. Strength —1 Officer, 1 Sergeant, 1 Corporal, 1 Bugler, and 18 Privates, to mount at 5 p.m. on 7th November, 1900, at Government House, Malabar Point, to be relieved daily till the departure of his Excellency the Viceroy from Bombay. This Guard will pay compliments to his Excellency the Viceroy alone. The Officer Commanding the Guard will report to the Military Secretary to the Viceroy, for his orders. Tents for the use of this Guard will be pitched under Regimental arrangements. The tents to be pitched on the same site in the compound of Government House, Malabar Point, as was done last year, when a similar guard was furnished to his Excellency the Viceroy. The Officer-in-Charge of the Military Works, Bombay, will in communication with the Officer Commanding, 1st Norfolk Regiment, issue the necessary Barrack Furniture for the use of the Guard. The Chief Commissariat Officer, Bombay, will arrange with the Officer Commanding, 1st Norfolk Regiment, for the issue, daily, of the rations required for the Guard. The 2nd Bombay Grenadiers will furnish a Guard, Strength—1 Native Officer, 1 Havaldar, 2 Naiks, 1 Bugler, and 21 Privates, to mount at Government House, Malabar Point, at 5 p.m., on the 7th November, 1900, and daily during the stay of his Excellency the Viceroy at Bombay. The Officer Commanding, 21st Bombay Infantry, will furnish the following Orderlies—1 Naik, and 6 privates, to report to the Military Secretary to the Viceroy, on arrival at Malabar Point, for orders. These Orderlies are required for day and night duty, and will be relieved daily, and will mount at 6 p.m. on the 7 h November 1900. Dress for Guards and Orderlies—Review Order—Summer clothing.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General in India, on tour, will leave Bombay, Victoria Terminus, at 12 noon, on Friday, the 9th November, 1900. The departure will be public. Commanding Officers, Heads of Departments, and all officers not on duty will attend at the Railway Station. Dress—Review Order—Summer clothing. The 1st Norfolk Regiment will furnish a Guard of Honour with Queen's Colour and Band, to receive his Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General in India at the Railway Station. Strength—101 Rank and File, under command of a Captain, with two Subalterns. Dress.—Review Order—Summer clothing. The Bombay Volunteer Rifles will also furnish a Guard of Honour with Band, of similar strength to that one above, to parade at the Railway Station, to receive his Excellency. Dress—Review Order. These Guards of Honour to be in position at the Station by 11-45 a.m., on the 9th November, 1900. A Salute of 31 guns will be fired from the Saluting battery, at 12 noon, on 9th November, 1900, to announce the departure of his Excellency the Viceroy from Bombay.

MALARIA IN BOMBAY.

THE ANOPHELES MOSQUITO.

Mr. J. Leask, the Acting Health Officer of Bombay has, in accordance with the request of the Corporation prepared a report as to the causes of malarial fever prevalent at Malabar Hill and other parts of the City. In the course of the report Mr. Leask says :—

I cannot give any definite or decided answer, but I put forward a very probable explanation, and that is that the malarial fever which may be prevalent at Malabar Hill or any other part of the City, and which in typical cases shows itself in attacks at intervals of one, two and three days, is caused by the bite or sting of a certain species of mosquito, known to naturalists as "Anopheles" which conveys the parasite of malaria to the blood of human beings and animals.

It will be remembered that last year Colonel Weir, the late Health Officer, made close enquiry and investigation into the cause of the fever which was very prevalent on Malabar Hill, and he found the "Anopheles" in the water in the channel of the ravine on the west side of the Malabar Hill Reservoir. The occupants and servants of the bungalows in the locality suffered very much from fever, and Colonel Weir recommended the draining of the ravine so as to prevent the forming of pools of water in which the mosquitoes breed. His recommendation was sanctioned and a drain channel was commenced before the rains, but it could not be completed in time. The Drainage Department, however, now that the rains have practically ceased, have taken up the work again, and it will be interesting to watch the effect.

In the early part of last month, Mr. E. H. Aitken, who is an authority on all matters connected with Natural History, Dr. Veeis and I made a close examination of the ravine and in the small quiet pools of clear water we found the eggs and larvæ of the "Anopheles" in countless numbers. We have watched eggs hatch and the growth of the larvæ and the birth of the undoubted "Anopheles" mosquito. I have also found this mosquito larva in the storm-water channel which carries off the water from the smaller ravine on the south side of Nepean Road and also in the small pools formed by the fresh water from the two channels where they discharge on to the foreshore at Nepean Sea Road. Mr. Aitken, too, has found the larvæ in the pools on the Chowpaty estate on the east side of Malabar Hill and in various other places—the Wellington and Floral Fountains in the Fort, at Chinchpokly, Bandora Slaughter-houses, and Victoria Garden Fountains.

Malarial fever was every prevalent in many parts of Malabar Hill last year, and the bungalows on the Chowpaty estate were also affected. On Malabar Hill and in many other parts of the City where there are gardens there are fountains and places where water lies, and these form ideal mosquito breeding spots.

Lieut.-Colonel H. P. Dimmock, I.M.S., informs me that he saw a number of fever cases amongst Europeans and natives on Malabar Hill last year. They were principally malarial fevers of various kinds and of the intermittent quotidian, tertian, quartan and remittent continued types. Dr. Dimmock is of opinion that viewed in the light of recent research the cause of these fevers must be due to "Anopheles" mosquitoes which probably breed in the rains on the western side of Malabar Hill. That the "Anopheles" do breed in the Nepean ravine has been conclusively proved, and there appears to be little doubt that this species is the cause of malarial fever not only on Malabar Hill, but in all other parts of the Island.

These investigations so far go to show that the malarial mosquito is to be found practically all over the Island and from enquires made from medical practitioners in various parts of the City, and at our own Dispensaries, the information is that malarial fever has become more prevalent within the last two to three weeks.

No doubt opinions may differ as to the mosquito being the only transmitter of malaria, but the fact nevertheless remains that this is the line upon which scientific research is now being prosecuted in various parts of the world by men of note, who are convinced of the correctness of the theory. It is probably impossible to exterminate the "Anopheles" in Bombay, but something may be done to reduce malaria and by filling in or draining the pools of water where they breed, or treating the water with crude petroleum or kerosine or coal tars. Drainage or dryness of the soil is the great preventative of breeding. Mr. Aitken says that since the Chowpaty estate has been drained, he has not found "Anopheles" larvæ in anything like the same number as he did in month of January last. This he puts down to drainage. I may mention that in one compound on Malabar Hill the whole of the servants were more or less affected—while the people in the bungalow were not—the latter slept under mosquito curtains while the servants did not.

MILITARY NEWS.

Lieutenant Macpherson, 20th Bombay Infantry, is about to be transferred to the 1st Bengal Infantry.

The transports Sumatra and Nawab left Hongkong for Calcutta on the 30th October, and the Nuddea on the 29th. They are proceeding empty.

It is proposed to issue canvas working clothing according to a fixed scale to machinery gunners and men employed in assisting armament artificers at the following stations :— Aden, Bombay, Karachi, Madras, Rangoon, Roorkee, Hughli, Attock and Quetta.

Another consignment of helmets valued at about Rs. 35,000 is to be despatched to South Africa next month.

Consequent on Major C. Gran', D. A. A.G. for Musketry, Bombay Command, proceeding on leave the following postings are made :—(1) Major Burlton, D. A. A. G. for Musketry, 2nd Circle, Madras, officiates as D. A. A. G., Head quarters, Bombay Command. (2) Captain Playfair, D. A. A. G., 4th Circle, Punjab, replaces Major Burlton in Madras, and (3) Major Burlton is transferred temporarily to the Punjab Command, but continues to act for Major Grant in Bombay Command.

LA MARTINIERE COLLEGE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—The Government of India is desirous of making a further enquiry into the question of the destruction of the bird-life of this country. It is probable that, if a proper case be made out, further restrictions will be placed on the indiscriminate slaughter of birds for their plumage—a policy which has had such disastrous effects in other countries.

The Government has requested that a report on this matter be compiled as soon as possible, and, in order that such may bear due weight, it has been determined to obtain the opinion of as many of the leading ornithologists in this country as possible.

Feeling assured of the great interest that you take in the welfare of the birds, I venture to ask you to be so kind as to peruse the following questions and to return to me your opinions as early as possible :—

(I.) Are you aware of any trade in bird skins, or feathers, being carried on in any district, and, if so, where ?

(II.) Is the trade, if any, increasing or decreasing ?

(III.) If you know of any regular destruction of birds, please name the principal species affected, and furthermore state whether any of them are threatened with extinction.

(IV.) What effects have you noticed on the bird-life of closed or reserved forests, as a result of the latest Government regulations ?

(V.) Has the destruction of any particular species in any way affected the agriculture of a district, either for good or ill ?

(VI.) Are there any tribes, or castes, in your district (if so name them) whose time-honoured and immemorial custom it has been to destroy birds for the sake of their plumage ?

(VII.) Do you think it likely that an Act restricting the destruction of bird-life would be received favourably by the natives in your district, or do you think that any such legislation would be regarded as oppressive and an interference with tribal customs ?

(VIII.) Do you think that, even if there is no trade in feathers in your district at the present moment, that the conditions are such that the trade, if established, would prove profitable to the merchant and inimicable to bird-life ?

(IX.) Do you think that it would be advisable to introduce measures restricting the destruction of birds, or would such action in your opinion be unnecessary ?

Trusting that you will give this letter your fullest and most careful consideration.—Yours, &c.,

WILLIAM JESSE.

Lucknow, Nov. 1.

NATIVE LEVEE DRESS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—While fully acknowledging the necessity of requiring, as Government have done, a decent standard of conformity in matters of dress at a time when divergencies have begun to manifest themselves in this respect, which evince but little the exercise of sound discretion on the part of those introducing the same, I shall feel much obliged by your kindly permitting to bring to the notice of the authorities concerned that the dhotur, or waist-cloth, forms part of the ordinary national costume of the Hindus, and that the wearing thereof is regarded as a mark of respectability and decency amongst them. The dhotur is in general use amongst all classes of Hindus, whether rich or poor, perhaps on account of the ease and convenience with which it can be put off or on, and the extreme facility with which it allows of one sitting with cross legs on floors or cushions. The Hindus do not, as you are aware, use chairs, tables, or sofas as part of their household furniture, and this simple mode of life would appear to have even commended itself to the approbation of such gentlemen, as Sir George Birdwood and others, who take a lively interest in the welfare of the people of this country. The dhotur does not in any manner trench upon the rules of decorum and gentility, and so long as it does not do so, I see no reason why preference should be given to trowsers over dhotur, especially as the latter are quite in keeping with their domestic and social surroundings, and fulfil very well the purpose for which they are intended. The question, Sir, in fact is not one of mere taste but of both taste and convenience, and when considered from this two-fold point of view, I daresay that the balance of convenience would be found to incline in favour of the latter. The chorna or breeches no doubt forms the peculiar nether garment of the military class, but even they find it more convenient to exchange the same for dhotur when off duty. The only objection that can properly be urged against the use of dhoturs is that they are apt at times to get loose, and that they leave the feet exposed to view, but the first-named contingency is of rare occurrence, and can be effectually guarded against by the use of waist bands or kamar-bunds, and the inconvenience of their leaving exposed a part of the lower portion of the body can be easily got over by wearing boots and stockings. This is what is usually done in practice by Hindu gentlemen nowadays, and I trust therefore that Government would be pleased to modify their notification so as to render it unnecessary for those who wear dhoturs, to apply for special permission for the purpose when attending levees or other public functions.—Yours, &c.,

M. N.

Surat, Nov. 2.

THE MESMERIST AND THE GOVERNOR.

Mr. Renaud has addressed the following memorial to his Excellency the Governor :—

To His Excellency the Right Honorable Henry Stafford, Baron Northcote, Governor and President in Council, Bombay.

May it please Your Excellency.—I, the undersigned, F. A. Renaud, Professor and Mesmerist, beg most respectfully to submit to your Excellency my own observations and the remedies therewith, regarding the diseases, the plague and consumption, from which the people in India, and chiefly in Bombay have suffered during the last five years, and are still suffering. I respectfully inform your Excellency that I have made these wonderful discoveries for those diseases after mature and careful study and consideration. Hitherto these have been regarded as practically incurable by humans' kill. I humbly beg to submit that I am prepared to cure the fresh plague cases, within six or seven hours from the time of the attacks, as well as those that have reached the second stage. I cannot guarantee to cure those who have reached the third stage. I am ready to submit my experiment to the supervision of well-experienced medical men. As for consumption, I can cure such patients within a month, who have reached even the last stage, and have become hopeless of their lives. I guarantee that I will not fail with a single patient. I have tried this consumption cure when I was in charge of some sufferers on board-ship, without a single failure. As for the plague, I say with the greatest confidence that the disinfectants, so long used, are no good at all, but simply waste of money. They do not carry out the object in view but on the contrary run over the plague germs and thus preserve their lives instead of killing them. The method of utterly destroying the plague germs in infected areas is by the use of fire ; every fatal plague case should be burnt. All this in the first instance may appear troublesome and costly, but if carried out I assure your Excellency, that the plague will begin to diminish immediately. I have electrified water myself, and for the present I have got sufficient to cure twenty-five cases. The plague germs are very slow and lazy and they enter the body of a person from his feet. I now humbly request your Excellency to give me a trial regarding my cure for the plague which is now prevalent in this city and after some succe-sful treatments, I will ask your Excellency's permission to treat the other disease, to cope with which medical science has completely failed. Lastly, I feel it my duty to inform your Excellency of these wonderful remedies.

In conclusion I respectfully beg to draw your Excellency's attention to my humble suggestions and earnestly hope that they will have the fair trial requested.—I have, &c.,

F. A. RENAUD,
Professor and Mesmerist.

Valuable Discovery for the Hair.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer." Sold by Chemists, and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle. Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

THE CORPORATION AND THE TRAMWAYS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—In reference to the Bombay Tramway Company the Municipal Corporation shows all unmistakable symptoms of their preparation to buy the Company up, and has said, in their address to H. E. Lord Curzon, "if the City does not exercise its power of purchasing it will be almost impossible for it to do so at any future time." Supposing this is the best and perhaps the only opportunity of buying up the Company, I do not see, Sir, why the Corporation should not arrange with another company to buy the concern directly or indirectly through the Corporation. It is difficult to understand why a Municipal Corporation should go in for trading, for, to run a tramway line is nothing short of business for earning money. If the plea is put forth that by going in for it the Corporation facilitate the work peculiar to it, then I might be at liberty to ask where do they draw the line of their work and of stopping, since there are a thousand and one different things that help their work directly and indirectly. Railways are as helpful and desirable for passenger traffic as ever tramway can be ; will they have railway lines of their own ? Will they build "model" and "cheap" houses for the poor, just as Lord Sandhurst's bran New Trust for Bombay are so ill advisedly doing ? Will they some day open an elaborate establishment for breeding cattle since they want so many bullocks for public purposes ? Will they some day open schools and colleges for giving such instruction to the pupils as would befit them to be useful, foresighted, and really independent corporators ? Will they keep about 5,000 public conveyances that would convey people at as cheap rates as tramway to quarters where the tramway could not be run ? Sir, our experiences have been bitter as to the Municipality controlling their monetary affairs in the Assessment Department, the only department that receives or collects money after each item is in several books. It is by long experience and special efforts of special officers that at present the department is working without any foisting of a fraud or a defalcation. And management it by the Corporation of the tramway would involve receipts of cash money every minute, of which the Municipality would not be able to keep account well and satisfactorily. And irresponsible as it is so far as the Corporation itself and the Municipal Commissioner are concerned, the only parties that should be responsible to the people, wherefrom will there be redress ? Every year a large number of bullocks die or are cast outs as unfit for work and their value written off to the extent of thousands—values to the extent of perhaps lakhs have been in all thus written off hitherto. Why ? Why should the Corporation's bullocks, more than those of anybody else, die so fast ? Have they been able to find out the cause and remedy it ? We frequently say that the control of the Parliament over the East India Company was salutary and beneficial to the people of India but that the Government of India having no control of anybody is harmful. In like manner we should necessarily say is there be a company working the tram-way under the control of the Corporation. I am disposed to think that there is not much or appreciable difference between the Corporation's work and Government's work, both are nearly equally expensive and wasteful. Fawcett has said in his "Political Economy" "Government management is almost invariably wasteful and inefficient. The history of the Public Works Department in India affords numerous examples of the truth of this remark. The Indian railways have hitherto not yielded sufficient to pay the interest on the loans raised for their construction, and the deficiency has to be supplied by taxation." Just as Government should not use its credit for trading purposes, Corporation should not use its credit for the same purpose. "It is always better," in the words of Fawcett, "that trade and industry should as far as possible be left to private enterprise." Since the Corporation have hitherto failed to supervise and control efficiently the work of their cargo contractors, such as the Bombay Gas Company, it shall be a miserable failure and ruinous expense hung on the poor shoulders of the already overburdened ratepayers, if the Corporation were to manage the tramway themselves departmentally. What honest men will buy the horses, what horses, and at what prices ? Who will guarantee that the horses will be properly fed, and will not die as fast as, perhaps faster than, the Municipal bullocks.

There are already many duties, enough and more, undertaken by the Corporation, and the rate-payers will thank them if they performed them ably and well, and desisted from meeting any additions thereto. If the Tramway Company is unpurchasable hereafter, if it is not purchased now, let world-wise advertisements be given, inviting foreign companies to buy the company up and work the tramway under such control of the Corporation as may be conducive to the good of the Bombay people. Or, let there be a local company formed to buy directly or indirectly through the Corporation the existing company and work it to their own benefit as well as to that of the Bombay public. But at all events the Corporation should not buy and conduct the concern. The poor rate-payers have in certain store the crash of the blessed New Trust, and let not the Corporation add one on their own behalf in the untrustful undertaking.—Yours, &c.,

SHAPURJI SORABJEE.

Bombay, Nov. 3.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m., on Saturday, give the following results :—

Ward.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	0	1
B Mandvi, Chukla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	6	1	27
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Panaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	11	3	21
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahaluxmi		0	7
Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	3	2	28
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	0	1
G Mahim and Worlee	0	2	6
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-resident and unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	3	18
Total	21	11	109
Same date last year	1	19	138

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle & Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	0	6
B Mandvi, Chukla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	1	2	23
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	5	4	23
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpaty, Walkeshwar and Mahaluxmi	2	0	10
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	2	0	24
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	0	1	8
G Mahim and Worli	1	0	3
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	4	10
Total	11	11	107
Total plague deaths to date	80,403	66,503	
Same date last year	11	7	103

PLAGUE IN POONA.

The following are the plague returns of the Poona City from the 31st Oct. to 1st Nov. :—

	Cases.	Deaths.
Kasba	7	6
Raviwar	1	1
Budhwar	0	1
Sadashiv	6	4
Nana	1	1
Narayan	2	3
Vetal	3	2
Nihal	2	2
Somwar	0	2
Shanvar	2	2
Ganj	7	8
Shukurwar	1	1
Bhavani	1	
	33	33

Total mortality 36.

An interesting historical relic, namely, the first umbrella of which mention is made by French writers, has (a Paris correspondent states) just been sold by auction. It fell out of the Royal carriage in the famous flight to Varennes, was picked up by a villager and taken to a newly-created mayoralty, where it was kept for years. The umbrella is of great size and strength, and resembles the article used in the old coaching days by the outside traveller. The silk is royal blue, with a border of China rose. The ribs which support the whalebone are in gilt bronze, round, and have a corkscrew ornament twining round them. As to the handle, it would beat without bending the stiffest gale. This umbrella is spoken of in a report on the flight of Louis the Sixteenth and his family. Louis Philippe got into the habit in England of walking about with an umbrella, and was nick-named "Le Roi Parapluie."

THE CALCUTTA PORT TRUST.

COMMISSION OF ENQUIRY APPOINTED.

The following notification appears in the 'Calcutta Gazette" :—

Read—Letter of 3rd April, 1900, from the Secretary, Calcutta Trades' Association. Letter Nos. 847-1900 of 1st May, 1900, from the Secretary, Bengal Chamber of Commerce.

In the letters read above the Calcutta Trades' Association and the Bengal Chamber of Commerce addressed the Government of Bengal on the subject of the Calcutta Port Trust. The Chamber of Commerce, had, previously, been in communication with the seven representative Associations (Calcutta Baled Jute Association, Indian Tea Association, Indian Jute Manufacturers' Association, Calcutta Import Trade Association, Calcutta Wheat and Seed Trade Association, Indian Mining Association, and Liner's Conference) and forwarded to Government letters from each of those bodies. All these communications represented the desirability of appointing a commission. The general opinion of the Associations was that the commission should consider the question of the present and future management of the Calcutta Port Trust and draw up a scheme for the more efficient and economical management of its affairs. The arguments advanced by the Bengal Chamber of Commerce were that the efficient management of the Port Trust is a matter of cardinal importance to the commercial community, and to the public generally : that there is, at present, an absence of that confidence in the administration of the Port Trust which it is essential should exist ; and, that a commission would, in addition to disclosing any weak points which might exist, probably restore public confidence. The Chamber of Commerce were also of opinion that a Commission would, probably, bring prominently to light the good work which has been done, and the additional facilities which have been provided for trade generally, during the last twenty years.

The evidence which has, so far, been brought before the Lieutenant-Governor does not lead him to question the efficiency of the administration of the Calcutta Port Trust ; but in view of the unanimous request for a commission of enquiry, His Honor accepts the recommendation of the Calcutta Trades' Association and the Bengal Chamber of Commerce and of the other representative bodies. When the administration of a public body has been publicly challenged, it is best, in all interests, that the matter should be thoroughly sifted. Further, it is desirable, from time to time, to review the position of all considerable undertakings, and this appears to be a suitable time to consider and review the position of the Port Trust. The great Capital Works of the Trust, so far as they can be foreseen, are approaching completion. A very rapid increase in the demand on the appliances of the Port has taken place during the last few years, and there is no doubt that a discussion, such as a commission will ensure, will be useful in deciding on the final arrangements that are necessary to enable full advantage to be taken of those conveniences.

The Lieutenant-Governor has, therefore, been pleased to appoint the following gentlemen as members of the Committee :—

The Hon. E. N. Baker, C. S. I., President ;

The Hon. G. H. Sutherland, President of the Chamber of Commerce and partner in the firm of Messrs. Begg, Dunlop and Company,

The Hon. Sir Allan Arthur, Kt., partner in the firm of Messrs. Ewing and Company,

Sir Patrick Playfair, Kt., C. I. E., partner in the firm of Messrs. Barry and Company,

Mr. G. F. Dumayne, Secretary of the Bombay Port Trust,

Mr. A. Muirhead, General Traffic Manager, G. I. P. Railway,

Mr. J. Lightfoot, Manager, Eastern Bengal State Railway, Members ; and

Mr. E. R. Gardiner, Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Public Works Department, Secretary.

The issues to be considered by the Committee are as follows :—

(1) How far can the present management of the Port Trust be improved, (a) with regard to efficiency ? (b) with regard to economy

(2) Should the profits of one part of the trust property be used to meet deficits on another, or should they be kept entirely separate ?

(3) Should the offices of Vice-Chairman and Chief Engineer be separated on the expiration of the term of office of the present incumbent, and if so, what other changes, if any, on the present organization are desirable ?

The commission will be entitled to call experts to give evidence on accounts or other technical matters, and are authorised to invite the attendance of any persons interested in the administration of the Port Trust, who may wish to give evidence before the commission or of any others whose evidence the commission may wish to record. The Lieutenant-Governor trusts that the commission will present their report within two months of the date of their first meeting.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

R. B. BUCKLEY,
Secretary to the Govt. of Beng. I.

LETTER FROM THE TRADES ASSOCIATION.

The following letter has been addressed by the Secretary of the Calcutta Trades Association, to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Public Works Department, dated 29th October, 1900 :—

Sir,—I am this day in receipt of your letter No. 193, dated 26th October, forwarding copy of a letter (now a month old) from the Secretary to the Bengal Chamber of Commerce expressing the views of that body on the letter which was addressed by the Committee of the Trades Association to the Government of Bengal on the 20th August regarding the constitution of the commission to enquire into the working of the Port Trust.

The Committee of the Association observe that while the Lieutenant-Governor is quite in accord with their view that the commission should consist of indifferent and impartial persons, His Honor considers that the Commission which the Chamber of Commerce have nominated satisfies these conditions. The Committee regret that they are unable to accept this view, for the reasons stated in their previous communication, and should the proposed Commission be appointed it will not, in their opinion, be of that strictly impartial character which alone can command the public confidence.

The Association, holding this opinion, must respectfully decline to tender any evidence or to take any part in the proceedings of the Commission.

The following is the letter referred to :—

From the Secretary to the Government of Bengal, No. 193, dated 26th October, 1900.

Sir,—In continuation of my letter No. 150 T-M, dated the 17th September, 1900, I am now directed to forward, for the information of the Association, a copy of a letter which has been received from the Chamber of Commerce, stating the views of the Chamber on the suggestions contained in your letter of the 20th August regarding the constitution of the commission to enquire into the working of the Calcutta Port Trust. This letter has appeared in the newspapers, and its contents are probably known to the Association already.

The Lieutenant-Governor has again carefully considered the views expressed by the Association. He entirely agrees with the latter that the commission should "either be representative of all the interests concerned, or should be a commission of indifferent and impartial persons before whom those interested in the working of the Port would appear as witnesses." As regards the former alternative, the Chamber have pointed out that it was not their intention to nominate a Commission representing different trade interests. Objections to this course are that it would unduly extend the numbers of the Commissioners it would tend to protract their proceedings, and it might not impossibly hinder them from coming to any definite or practical conclusions, a danger which has been illustrated in the case of the Central Railway Station Committee.

The second alternative proposed by the Association has therefore commended itself to the Lieutenant-Governor. And he is of opinion, on a full consideration of the facts, that the constitution of the Commission, as proposed by the Chamber of Commerce, does satisfy the requisite conditions. The fact that two members (out of seven) were at one time members of the Port Trust, in no way implies an unreasoning advocacy on their part of its administration, while such acquaintance as they may have obtained with its methods of management may prove of assistance to the Commission.

The Lieutenant-Governor has, therefore, decided to adhere to the constitution of the Commission as already proposed, and orders to this effect will shortly issue. Ample opportunity will be afforded to all persons and bodies interested in any branch of trade to lay their views before the Commission, and the Lieutenant-Governor is assured that any evidence that may be tendered by or on behalf of the Trades Association will receive the respectful consideration which is due to views emanating from so important a public body.

Mr. Rudyard Kipling's poem in the "Times" is distinctly peaceful in tendency, and contains some striking lines of rather a Swinburnian sort. But it is distinctly difficult to piece out. The Old Queen is the Mother Country, the Young Queen Federated Australia. The Young Queen got on the Southland domes and asks for a "mother's" blessing :

And the Old Queen stooped in the stillness where the jewelled head drooped low :
"Daughter no more but Sister, and doubly Daughter so—
"Mother of many princes—and children of the child I bore,
"What good thing shall I wish thee that I have not wished before ?"

Try as we will, observes the "St. James's" we cannot help remembering "That man's father was my father's son . . ." For here we have Australia Daughter, Granddaughter, and Sister.

THE MAHUNT MURDER CASE.

On Wednesday Yerravadu, Krishna, and Mangal Doss, who were charged, the first two with the murder, on the 15th September last, of Ramakishor Doss, the Mahunt of Tirupati, and the third with abetment thereof, were put on their trial before this Court at Wallajapet. Yerravadu and Krishna were defended by Mr. N. Srinivasa Varada Charlar, First Grade Pleader, Chittor, and Mangal Doss, by Mr. R. Sadagopa Charlar.

Yerravadu, the first accused, made the following statement to the Court :—I have not committed this offence. The Police concocted the case and got the witnesses to depose against me. I cannot say why they did so. The deceased Mahunt was a great friend of mine. He had given me various jewels, cloths and presents on several occasions. Our family depended on him for maintenance. There was no reason why I should have done any wrong to a man who protected my family. Many people were jealous of me on account of my friendship with him. There is enmity between me and Mangal Doss on account of a woman. On the death of the Mahunt, Mangal Doss, the "Panchayetdars" and other "bhairagi" of the Mutt and the Devastanam officials conspired together and assisted the Police to concoct this case against me. In pursuance of their conspiracy, Mangal Doss and the "Panchayetdars" got the Mutt peons to depose against me. The Mutt peons and Devastanam officials were under the orders of the "Panchayetdars." They have also engaged the services of two Vakils to prosecute me. I cannot say whether it was Mangal Doss or the "Panchayetdars" who engaged the Vakils. The Mahunt had many enemies, such as the Brahmins of Jiyangar's party, "Panchayetdars," gumastahs, and peons. I do not know which of these was responsible for this brutal murder. I am accused of this offence unjustly.

Krishnadu, the second accused, made the following statement :—I know absolutely nothing about this murder. I went to my house after being relieved of *pahra* duty at 6 o'clock on that evening. I bathed in oil as my house when I heard that the Mahunt had been shot. I then ran to the Mutt. There was a large crowd at the gate, which was shut. I could not go into the Mutt and so I returned home and took my meals and stayed at home. Then the Police came and took me with them. I was then told that there was a charge against me and that I must remain in custody. I cannot say why the several witnesses who had spoken against me, should have done so.

These two accused also filed written statements in addition to their oral statements.

Mangal Doss, the third accused, stated as follows :—I know nothing about the murder. Seshiah and Seetharama Doss, who are my enemies, have concocted this case against me. Ten or twelve days after the Mahunt's murder Seshiah sent word to me asking for the return of the promote for Rs. 1,500 ; otherwise, I was told that I would be implicated in the case. Seetharama Doss also sent word to me to the same effect. When Bhagvan Doss, the last Mahunt, was tried and sent to Jail, Seshiah had been engaged by the "Panchayetdars" at Rs. 10 a day. He asked me to engage his services on similar terms. I said I could not do it, as there were already Bungara Achari and others. Then he asked me to make Seetharama Doss one of the "Panchayetdars." I said it could not be done. Seshiah said "Be it so. Let us see." Fifteen or 20 days after "Mahazars" and petitions were sent against me. Then the Superintendent of Police and the Inspector of Police came to the Mutt. I was then in the hall in the Mutt talking to T. T. Veeraraghava Chari, Bungara Achari and Channapatnam Gopala Rao. A Police Constable came and told me that the Superintendent of Police and the Inspector had come. I said "Let them come in." The Police Inspector took me aside and asked me how the murder had been committed. I said "Every body knows how it had happened. I have engaged a Vakil to conduct the prosecution." He also asked me if so and so, so and so (mentioning names) were concerned in it. I said "How can I unjustly accuse any one, when I have not seen anything with my eyes." Then he took me to the Cutcherry where the Superintendent of Police was and pointed me out to him as Mangal Doss. The Superintendent abused me. He said : "This fellow !" Then the Superintendent asked the Inspector to take me to the Police Station. I asked why I was being taken to the Police Station. I retorted to the Vakils there. The Superintendent and the Inspector asked the Vakils to go away and not to stay there. They accordingly went away. The Inspector asked me if I would go quietly or should he put me to disgrace. The Inspector asked a Constable to handcuff me. I said "Why do you handcuff me ? I shall go with you." Then they took me to the station and put me into the lock-up. Then they must have sealed several houses in the town. Then they took me to the Jail. All these things were done against me out of enmity to me. The rest I will file through my Vakil.

The Public Prosecutor then briefly summed up the evidence against the accused and submitted that there was ample evidence to warrant His Honour in putting them on their defence. If the local constables at Tirupati had behaved as they ought to have done, there would have been much more damning evidence against the accused. He was quite ready to confess that that was an unfortunate circumstance for the prosecution. Though the Mahunt had been murdered on the 15th September, the real enquiry began on the 4th October, and all that took place in the interval was sham investigation. The Public Prosecutor next dwelt on the evidence tendered against the third accused. He submitted that the evidence of the several witnesses examined during the last five days established beyond doubt that the third accused had entertained feelings of bitter enmity towards the deceased Mahunt. Mangal Doss's conduct on the evening of the occurrence clearly proved that it was the conduct of a man of a guilty conscience and of one who had had a hand in the dastardly murder. For these reasons, the Public Prosecutor submitted that he had established a "prima facie" case against all the accused and prayed that he would commit them to take their trial before the Court of Sessions.

Mr. N. Srinivasa Varada Charlar, Vakil, addressed the Court on behalf of the second accused. He submitted that the evidence tendered for the prosecution, even if true, did not prove any offence against the second accused. All that had been proved against him was that as soon as he had heard a revolver shot he ran away. But running away could not be an offence. A man might not have the strength of mind to look coolly at another being shot. If a man ran away from the place of murder, it must be solely due to confusion of mind. Beyond the fact that the second accused had been present at the time of the alleged murder, no evidence had been produced to show that he had any criminal knowledge of what Yerravadu was going to do, if Yerravadu was really the man who had shot the deceased. Nor was any evidence adduced to establish a motive for the second accused to join any one in murdering the Mahunt or to establish friendship with the third accused. In conclusion, he submitted that no case had been made out against the second accused and that he was entitled to be discharged.

Mr. R. Sadagopa Charlar then addressed the Court on behalf of the third accused. He said that before committing the accused to the Sessions His Honour ought to satisfy himself that such a case had been made out as would end in a conviction. The long delay in the arrest of the third accused should be taken into consideration in connection with the case as against him. The dying declaration of the Mahunt was a most valuable document to prove the innocence of the third accused. A large number of witnesses had been examined to prove that for a long time the mind of the deceased had been filled with fear on account of Mangal Doss's enmity to him, and that Mangal Doss himself had been influenced by feelings of bitter enmity towards the Mahunt. Yet when, immediately after he was shot, the Mahunt made a dying declaration, he never made the least mention of Mangal Doss nor did he entertain the slightest suspicion against him. Assuming that the Mahunt had been afraid of Mangal Doss, what would have been more natural than for him to think that Mangal Doss had been instrumental in getting him shot ? Yet not a shadow of suspicion was contained in the dying declaration. That proved beyond doubt that the deceased Mahunt, even at the moment of his death, did not believe that Mangal Doss had anything to do with his murder. In regard to the delay of the local authorities in investigating the case, the Vakil submitted that his client was in no way responsible for it. It had not been proved that his client had in any way induced the local authorities to delay the investigation. The enmity which was attempted to be proved as having existed between Mangal Doss and the deceased was not compatible with Mangal Doss's innocence in this case. The Vakil dwelt at great length on the evidence recorded in the case and submitted that it was unbelievable and improbable, and that it did not connect his client with the crime.

The Public Prosecutor replied that the duty of weighing the evidence and considering the discrepancies and improbabilities belonged to the trying Court and not to the committing Court. All that the committing Magistrate ought to satisfy himself about was that there were sufficient grounds to commit the acc

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

A REMARKABLE instance of musical precocity was brought by M. Charles Richet before the recent International Congress of Psychology, at Paris. Mozart played and improvised at the age of four, but his father was a professor of the piano and an excellent musician, so he might receive lessons. We know that he was present at the lessons given to an elder sister. Lombroso, in his "Man of Genius," mentions other cases, but gives no precise information as to their instruction. Pepito Rodriguez Arriola, the child brought forward by M. Richet, was born at Coruna, a little town near Ferrol, in Spain, on December 14, 1896, and at the time of the Congress was only three years and seven months old. His father, who died in 1893, had no aptitude for music, but his mother at five played the piano, and his grandmother at eleven the guitar.

Pepito's mother states that when he was nearly two and a half years old a friend addressed a musical composition to her, and she often played it on the piano. The child did not seem to notice her, but one day she heard the piece played on her piano, and wondered who had taken such a liberty. She found Pepito on a high chair at the keyboard. He laughed on seeing her, and cried, "Coco, mama." Henceforth she let him play, and gave him lessons. On the 4th December, 1899, he played before an audience of critics and musicians, and on the 26th, when three years and twelve days old, he performed six of his own compositions before the Queen of Spain at Madrid. Pepito is a jolly child, intelligent and gay, with very black eyes, and charming manners. Still he is not remarkably clever, he cannot read the alphabet or music, but he scrawls airs in characters without any meaning, unless it be for himself. Having written such a piece, he says, "I shall play that," and sitting at the piano improvises a tune. He can play very difficult pieces, for instance, Mozart's "Turkish March." He can also play the air of a song that he hears sung.

The late Professor D. E. Hughes, F.R.S., the true pioneer of the wireless telegraph, whose experiments of more than twenty years ago were not sufficiently well made known, observed, among other curious things, that the human body acted as a screen for the electric waves. When these experiments of Professor Hughes were fully reported in the "Electrical Review," of July last year. This observation was new to science. Apparently nobody but Professor Hughes had noticed it, in spite of the numbers who have worked at the subject since his day, and nobody accounted for it. The justice of the observation is, however, borne out by the recent experiments of MM. Guarini and Pomeclet, as brought before the Academie des Sciences, Paris. It is becoming more and more evident that the suppression of the Hughes experiments was a great loss to science, one of the greatest on record.

Professor Hughes found that when his body was interposed between the transmitter of the electric waves and the receiver he could not get the signals, as he walked up and down Great Portland-street. The French investigators find a similar effect. They used a Wimshurst electric machine to give the waves, and Hughes employed a sparking coil. The human body screens the waves even when it is insulated from the ground, and the phenomenon is probably analogous to the screening of bodies in radiography. A sheet of iron interposed between transmitter and receiver only screens the rays when the face next the transmitter is connected to earth. This fact seems to show that the sheet is a new radiator acting by the induction of its one face on the other. M. Guarini employs the fact in his well-known repeater of wireless telegraph signals to prevent the repercussion of the signals from one repeater to another, and to keep the transmitter from acting on the receiver at the same stations.

There is hope that Italy may be rid of malaria in a few years. Professor Grassi's experiments on the plain of Capaccio, near Salerno, show that malaria is there caused by the bite of the Anopheles Mosquitos. Over a hundred residents under observation, when protected from these bites, had no malaria.

The United States Monthly Weather Review proposes to employ the kite to drop a telephone wire into a beleaguered town or other inaccessible place. The method may be useful for short distances—for example, a mile or two.

The Chicago Board of Education have established a department for the study of children. So far, examinations of nearly 6,000 school children show that as a rule mediocrity of mind is associated with mediocrity of physique. This result has been arrived at before, in St. Louis and elsewhere.

The Kolthoff Artic Expedition has brought to Sweden a male and a female calf of the musk ox, an animal which may be useful not only as food, owing to its thick, strong wool.

Koning's "Der Tabak," published by W. Engelmann, of Leipsig, shows that a trained botanist may be useful on a tobacco plantation as a chemist in a brewery. Koning has found that the "Mosaic disease" which attacks the golden leaf is infectious, and spread by the hands of work people who "top" the growing plants by pinching off the buds.

In a recent paper to the Manchester Literary and Philosophical Society, Mr. W. Burton, F.C.S., dealt with lead poisoning in pottery works, and showed how the operations of glazing and decorating pottery with lead compounds can be made as free of danger to the work people as possible.

According to a report of the United States Consul at Asuncion, the guava is the principal fruit of Paraguay, and is used for making paste as well as guava jelly. Naranjitas, a bitter orange which is preserved entire, lemons, and pine apples, are also cultivated in that country. The "Aguai" is a delicious fruit, about the size of a plum, and has two or three slimy seeds. It grows on a tree about the size of a large apple tree, which is common about Asuncion, Lambare, and in the Campo Grande.

A writer in "Cosmos" advises consumers to reject all meat whose aspect is abnormal, taste insipide or suspicious odour. Conserves in tins with a bulging cover indicate fermentation inside. If the jelly is liquified or acid, the fat soapy, the odour sharp, the consistency abnormal, they are not good. Mushrooms which have been gathered for some time are to be avoided.

Spontaneous combustion of steel is a fact observed by Mr. Leilet, of Chicago. A sponge used to wet an emery wheel got charged with steel grains, and being set aside after long service took fire one day. The steel oxidising disengaged enough heat to ignite it.

According to Mr. Heath, an American specialist the best guardian for poultry is a Scotch collie. It is readily taught to guide ducks, geese, &c. to their feeding grounds and bring them back. The collie, it appears, takes a lively interest in the work, and his courage makes him a good protector.

The "panoramic kodak" is as its name implies, an adaptation of the well-known "kodak" camera for taking panoramic views, that is to say, views of a large extent of country forming a single picture without any apparent joints.

The "Journal of the Society of Arts" points out that Dr. Johnson was elected a member of the Society on December 1, 1756, and once addressed a meeting of it on a question of trade. Barry, in his picture of the Society, introduced his head between the Duchess of Rutland and the Duchess of Devonshire. Garrick and Samuel Richardson were also members, and Goldsmith applied for the secretaryship, but Garrick refused to support him because he had publicly attacked the management of his theatre, and he lost the appointment.

Russia has decided to adopt the metrical system of weights and measures, and the Ministry of Finance is now considering the best way of doing it.

There is periodic mention of ozone as a marvellously effective agent for purifying and steriusing drinking-water; but practical results have not followed, the apparatus for producing this condensed form of oxygen being impracticable and expensive. As is noted by Dr. Foveau de Courmelles in the "Revue Encyclopodique" those who advocate this use of ozone have usually assumed that cheap energy like that of a waterfall is available. Even if we suppose the ozone made and ready for use, says Dr. Courmelles, it is "very slightly soluble in water, and hence difficult to put in contact with all the molecules that are to be sterilised. But if only a fraction of a water-drop remains charged with bacteria, this will pollute all the rest again." The latest device for the use of ozone divides the water to be operated upon into very fine spray, on the principle of the Gifford injector. The inventar assures us that by his method all pathogenic bacteria are destroyed; but Dr. Courmelles has some doubt of this. It is much to be desired that some perfectly satisfactory method of using ozone should be brought forward, for it is an ideal antiseptic, owing to its chemical instability. It decomposes quickly, and therefore does not remain in the water. Recently Messrs. Siemens and Halske have been treating the water of the Spree at Berlin with currents of ozonised air, and have sterilised four cubic metres about 1,000 gallons and hour. In case of foul water this costs only about threepence for the ozone. The writer predicts that ozone will become cheaper in the future and easier to produce, and asserts his belief that its satisfactory use in the purification of water is only a question of time.

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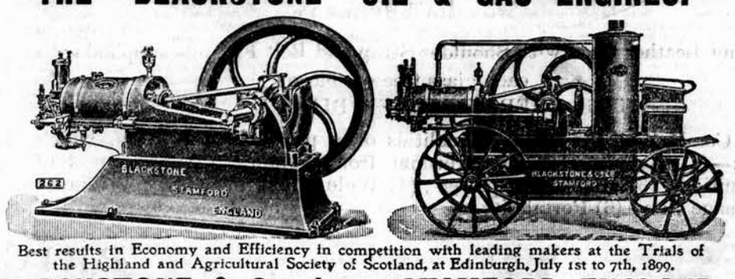

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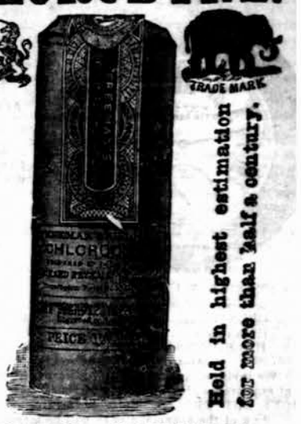

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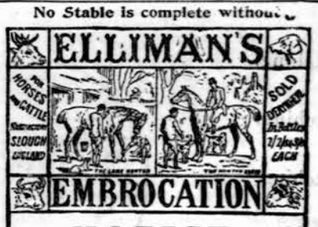

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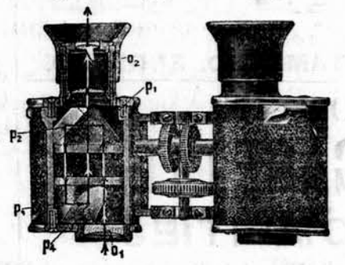

Section of glass showing course of Rays of Light through the Prisms.

The Rays of light passing through the objective O, in the direction represented by the arrows, strike the faces p1 and p2 of the upper prism, and are bent by each face through angles of 90° to their previous course. They then strike the lower prism, the faces of which are at right angles to one another and also to those of the upper prism (compare Fig. 4a).

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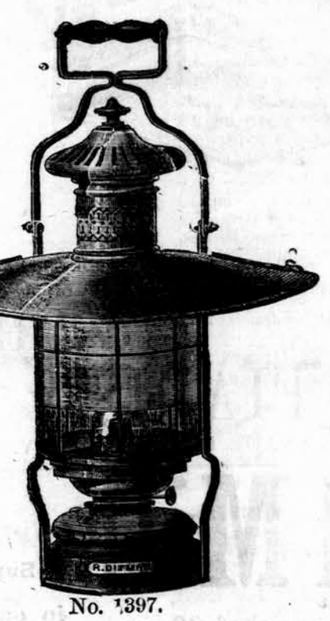

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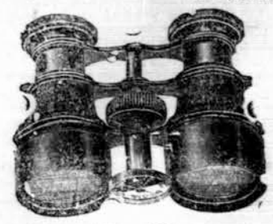

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